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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Peace Problem.

THE TURKISH TERMS NOT SATISFACTORY.

BERLIN, September 18.—The Turkish terms are disapproved, but as the Powers failed to concert a common programme, the immediate result will be nothing worse than a continuation of the war and the increase of Russian auxilliaries in the Servian camp. It is not apprehended that Russia will carry out her threat of direct interference as long as the Servians manage to hold Delegrade and Alexinatz, and as the autumnal rains are commencing, the Servians are pretty safe if they can hold out a few weeks longer. What Russia might be tempted to do were the Servians to sustain a crushing defeat before they are rescued by the weather, is a different question.

AFRAID OF THE MOHAMMEDANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18.—The Porte in his reply to the Ambassadors said orders for the suspension of hostilities should not be given publicly for fear of agitation among the Mohammedans.

BUNCOMBE.

BELGRADE, September 18.—General Tchernayeff's army, Saturday, proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES FOR TEN DAYS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18.—An imperial irade to-day announces that orders have been issued for the cessation of hostilities for ten days, beginning with September 15th.

LUCKY RETREAT—LIMIT OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, September 19.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says: The retreat of the Servians across the Drina was caused by the alarming rise of the river, and was well timed, for soon after they withdrew the plain in which their camp had been pitched was covered with a vast sheet of water. Their headquarters are now at Petlorich, opposite Javor. General Tchernayeff's freak in causing Prince Milan to be proclaimed King by the army is productive of much annoyance. The Porte intimates that the truce will cease on the 25th instant, but expresses the hope that by that time the European Powers will have fully considered the terms of peace. The general opinion in Belgrade is that peace is further off than ever. The Russians continue to pour in, and great preparations are making for a winter campaign.

Minister Ristics has made an official complaint that the Turks do not respect the truce, and states on authority of General Tchernyaeff that they made an attack on the Servians on Sunday.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says: It is probable the Porte will resume hostilities at the expiration of the ten days, because the Servian army has declared Prince Milan King of Servia.

TURKEY AND PERSIA FIGHTING MILDLY—MONTENEGRO SUSPENDS HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, September 18.—A dispatch from Tabriz reports that frequent violations of the boundary line between Turkey and Persia have recently occurred. Small encounters between the Turks and Persians take place daily, and several frontier villages have been burned. The authorities are hastily dispatching troops to the scene.

The *Daily News* telegraphs that nothing definite has been settled. It is problematic whether the suspension of hostilities will be the prelude to a formal armistice or peaceful settlement of affairs in the East. The Russian influence is understood to be against any arrangement at present, under the apprehension that peace now might not include the autonomy of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzgovina. Nothing less will satisfy the Sclavonians.

A telegram to the *Times* from Danilovgrad states the European Powers have communicated to the Prince of Montenegro the orders of the Porte suspending hostilities, with a request that the Prince issue corresponding orders. The Montenegrins will therefore maintain the indefensive attitude, and all military positions on both sides will remain unchanged.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: Despite the Porte's concessions, the impression produced is unsatisfactory, apart from the unanimous opinion that the conditions of peace it proposes are inadmissable. This indirect and imperfect way of complying with the wishes of the Powers seems to have produced an effect contrary to what the Porte expected. While England was inclined to acquiesce in Turkey's answer, because a *de facto* armistice might be easily prolonged, the other Powers desired a regular armistice. The greatest impediment to the granting of an armistice was the strong feeling among the Mohammedans. This had found expression in the resolution of the great Council, the meaning of which is unmistakable. The dread of an outburst is still felt. It was only after an interview of five hours with leading men that the Austrian Ambassador got in writing a promise that orders for the cessation of hostilities would be issued. The term of suspension seems short, but the preparatory work has been done by England and Austria. Both have been formulating certain conditions; each takes the *status quo ante bellum* as the basis of any arrangement regarding Servia and Montenegro. The English proposals touching Bosnia and Herzegovina look to reforms in the nature of local autonomy. In regard to Bulgaria administrative reforms are proposed, which are calculated to prevent the recurrence of atrocities.

ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 18.—An immense meeting on the Eastern question was held at Guild Hall to-day, over which the Lord Mayor presided. The proceedings were marked by some disorder. An address to the Queen was voted, deploring the outrages of the Turks, and praying England no longer to support Turkey from considerations of political expediency. An amendment expressing confidence in the Government was rejected by an overwhelming majority. A motion in favor of the immediate convocation of Parliament was carried. The crowd was so great that the vast throng were unable to get into Guild Hall and another meeting was held outside of the building.

Spain.

THE PLACARDS ON PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

MADRID, September 18.—It is semi-officially stated that no notes have passed between Spain and foreign Governments in reference to the recent orders in regard to the placards on Protestant churches. The British minister merely had a confidential interview with the foreign minister, but as the Government had acted according to the Constitution the interview was without result.

The *Diario Espanal* states that the authorities of Castile have prohibited the sale of Protestant Bibles. The Government has caused the publication of the manifesto issued abroad by certain Spanish conspirators, calling themselves reformist Republicans. The manifesto promises redistribution of property. The Government's course in publishing it is applauded.

France.

THAT FORGED TREATY.

LONDON, September 18.—It is expected that the French Government will prosecute the originators of the forged Russo-Prussian treaty, which was published in Paris last Friday.

Germany.

INCREASE IN SPECIE.

BERLIN, September 18.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 1,321,000 marks during the past week.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 18.—The steamships Hankow, from New York, and Peruvian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

LONDON, September 18.—The steamship Canadian, Captain McLean, from Montreal, September 5th, for Glasgow, grounded this morning at Sherman Port, near Lorne. All on board safe. The vessel struck on a rock and stove her bottom. She is leaking in her fore compartment. The fore hold of the steamship is full of water. The remaining two compartments are supposed to be intact. There are fifteen feet of rock through the vessel's bow.

"We Gather Them In."

CHICAGO, September 18.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the stock of the American Telegraph Company, which has about five hundred miles of line in Mighigan and Indiana, and has heretofore been one of the most valuable connecting lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

President Grant and family will leave Long Branch for Philadelphia to-morrow.

Bishop Edmund Storer Janes, whose illness has already been announced, died yesterday afternoon.

Charles Daviess, the well-known mathematician and professor at West Point and Columbia College, died yesterday, at Fishkill, on the Hudson.

Ebenezer S. Snell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosphosy in Amherst College, died yesterday, aged seventy-five. He was the first student to enter Amherst College, and the only survivor of the first class, that of 1822.

THE SIOUX SICK.

The Hostiles Desire to Surrender—And Recuperate in Time for Next Summer's Campaign.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The following was received at military headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARAMIE, WY., September 17—.General R. C. Drum, Chicago:—The following dispatch has just been received from the Department of Dakota: Colonel Carlin reports that Kill Eagle and Little Wound, with 140 people, all their arms and ammunition, and about one hundred ponies, surrendered to him at Standing Rock on the 15th. Twenty-nine men surrendered, all of whom were in the fight on on the Little Big Horn.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

General Drum sent the following to General Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, September 16.—Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Fort Laramie; Colonel Buel, commanding the Cheyenne Agency, under date of the 9th inst., says as follows: "Have had messengers yesterday and to-day direct from the hostile camp. They report the camp near Slim Buttes, 180 miles distant. They report General Terry's column on Beaver creek, moving toward Missouri. The Indians are very desirous of surrendering. I have stated to the messenger that it could only be unconditional, viz.: a surrender of arms, to remain as prisoners and to submit to whatever punishment and other treatment the proper authorities might dictate. I have sent a courier to General Terry, who will reach him in about five days.

[Signed] R. C. DUNN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SIOUX CITY, IA., September 18.—The following is just received from Fort Sully: Heavy firing was heard on the river ten miles below here last Tuesday, apparently in the direction of the Black Hills, but no explanation of it was had till yesterday. About ten days ago Colonel Buell, commanding at Cheyenne river agency, sent some scouts out to General Terry, who failed to reach him, but were attacked by the Indians and one wounded in the shoulder. Returning, they came across a large military trail, which proved to be General Crooks'. On the way the scouts saw a camp of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, north of Harney's Peak, and when Crook was overtaken the scouts informed him, and turning back his cavalry by a rapid march, Crook surprised and killed every one, estimated to number between two and three hundred Indians. Not one escaped.

To-day General Buell takes a census of all the Indians near here, and will to-morrow disarm and dismount them. It is expected that the Indians will try to oppose, but General Buell is firm and will carry out his orders to the letter.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA, September 17, *via* FORT LARAMIE, September 18.—Gruard, Crook's chief scout, arrived here last night, with dispatches for General McKenzie from Crook. He left the command on the afternoon of the 11th and reports that on last Sunday Crook's advance of 150 men struck an Indian camp about fifty miles north of Crook City. That night the remainder of the command arrived, and an attack was made by Crook, the fight lasting until noon on Monday, when the Indians were routed with a loss to the whites of only three killed and nine wounded. Fourteen dead Indians were found on the battle field and four bodies known to have been carried off. Thirty five Indian lodges were burned by the whites, with all their contents. During the fight the Indians received reinforcements. Twenty-one Indians were released. The remainder are being brought in. It is known that in the vicinity where the fight occurred there has been a camp of hostile Indians for several months, from which raids are made on the Black Hills miners, but Gruard thinks the Indians attacked were of Sitting Bull's command, for the reason that spoils of the Custer massacre were found, among which was nine hundred dollars in money. It is reported here that Sheridan is at Fort Laramie, and that Crook is expected to meet him there to-day. Gruard says he cannot get there by the time designated. Among those killed was a white scout. The other two were privates. Second Lieutenant A. H. Von Lutwitz, of the Third Cavalry, was wounded in the knee and had his leg amputated. He was a Captain in the Fifty-fourth New York during the war. The fighting was mostly done by the Second and Third Cavalry.

Whipple, Daniels, Howard and Hinman, of the Sioux commission, returned to Red Cloud from Spotted Tail Agency yesterday evening. They reported that the council held by them with Spotted Tail's Indians, the preceeding day, was well attended, but nothing was done beyond presenting the propositions of the Government. To-morrow is the day set for the council here, at which the Commission hope to receive an answer from Red Cloud's people to the propositions which were presented here on the 7th.

Very few Indians are here, mostly all connected with the agency having gone into camp on Spadron creek, twenty miles distant, and about half way between here and Spotted Tail, as they represent for the purpose of consulting with the Indians of that agency.

Gruard says he is convinced that two-thirds of the hostiles are Indians belonging to the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Missouri river agencies, and that a large amount of supplies have been received from the same sources; that there are thousands of Indians now in the Northern country who do not belong there. Gruard has been with Sitting Bull two or three years, and knows the Northern country thoroughly and all the Indians belonging there. The counts made here and at Spotted Tail by the military recently show 2,500 absentees, with very old and very young Indians preponderating among those remaining there.

CHEYENNE, September 18.—A courier from Crook's camp on Whitewood creek, September 15, arrived at Sage creek to-night, and brings the following news:

Since the fighting of the 9th inst., the command has worked its way to the Bellfourche river, subsisting on fresh horse and dried meat captured from the Sioux. Supplies from the Deadwood miners were met on the 13th, and this morning moved up here, where there is everything in abundance. The march of September 12th between Owl and Bellfourche rivers, thirty odd miles, and was through mud and rain, was one of the most exhausting the troops ever experienced in any country. The weather since has been good. New life has been infused into the command, whose future movements now depend on Sheridan, who has sent for Crook to visit him at Fort Laramie at once. Crook goes to-morrow, followed by his command as far as Custer City. On the 12th inst. Colonel Upham, of the Fifth Cavalry, made a detour on an Indian trail down Owl river, across to Bellfourche, and up to the main command yesterday. He found the Indian trail too old to follow further, but yesterday morning lost Private Miller, of Company A. The Indians surprised him while out hunting.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT.

James Wasson, of Iowa, has been appointed paymaster in the army with the rank of major, *vice* Major H. L. Seward, deceased.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning the Eagle Hill shaft colliery, near New Philadelphia, Pa., belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was destroyed by fire. All efforts to check the fire were unavailing, and at last accounts the coal was still burning. Loss $75,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary barometer and temperature, southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Fever-stricken Savannah reports twenty-eight deaths yesterday.

The Delaware Coal Company will sell 100,000 tons of coal in New York, on Wednesday, 27th inst.

The steamer Corinthian ran ashore on a rock a little east of Grafton, Ontario, yesterday morning. She had seventy passengers on board, and a fair cargo of freight. The passengers were all saved and forwarded by train. The steamer is supposed not to be much damaged.

The rain-fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts; St. Lawrence Valley, 0.53 inch; New England, 0.27; Middle Atlantic States, 2.35 South Atlantic States, 1.85; Eastern Gulf States, 1.15; Western Gulf States, 0.33; Lower Lake region, 0.75; Upper Lake region, 0.96; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.40; Upper Mississippi valley, 0.75; Missouri valley, 0.93; Minnesota, 0.60.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has made a specialty of Governor Hendricks. This is its latest: "Governor Hendricks is a director and large stockholder in the Indianapolis Water Works Company. He is also, by virtue of his office as Governor, President of the State Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize the appraisement of property throughout the State. This board rarely reduces an appraisement of property belonging to corporations, as railroads know to their cost; but the Governor has succeeded in reducing the appraisement of the water works company sufficiently to reduce their taxes thirty-five hundred dollars. The Governor owns sixty-five thousand dollars of water works stock, but of course this in no way influenced his action. The Governor is a reformer."

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Further and Still More Damaging Testimony—The Crime Brought Home to the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, September 18.—In the Beaver Court the evidence of McMurdy on Friday afternoon and Saturday last was very clear and positive as to Lee having shot and killed four or five wounded men and women lying helpless in the wagon that witness was driving, and his heartlessness in the slaughter. Witness was driving the lead team, and testified that as soon as Lee fired the first shot, preceded by the word "Halt!" the Indians rushed out of their ambush, apparently on all sides, surrounding the emigrants completely, and the work of destruction only lasted a few minutes; that from his best judgment there was not to exceed twenty-five white men on the ground, who had been deceived as to what was wanted of them there, and Knight testifies that not more than one third of this number took part in the massacres. It can be proven that several, even of these shed no blood, firing in the air; that the Indians were armed, some with bows and arrows, but mostly with guns, and soon completed the destruction.

Nephi Johnson testified that he lived at Johnson's Fort Iron Company in 1857. He was on the mountain meadows at the time of the massacre. He affirmed that he did not know Lee's intention as to the destruction of the emigrants. He was on a hill near by when Lee fired the gun. He saw Lee shooting and killing two or three. He was an Indian interpreter, and engaged to conduct the Jukes company of emigrants the next following the company massacred from Beaver to Clara; that when witness got to Harmony on the way with the company, Lee urged him to lead them into an ambush in the Santa Clara mountain, and Lee would surround them with all they had. Witness refused, saying, "you have shed enough blood already. I have agreed to pilot this company through the contry, and will do so, if it costs my life." Lee called him a coward, whiffet, etc.

The defense cross examined this witness more than the rest, and confused him some, but could not effect much damage to the positive evidence as to Lee's acts and guilt.

Jacob Hamblin, the last witness called for the prosecution, testified to admissions by Lee to him of acts of murder and participation in commencing and completing the massacre, and that Lee justified himself in the act.

'TIS EVER THUS.

Another Outbreak of the Bloodthirsty Negroes—One White Man Wounded and Six Negroes Killed.

AUGUSTA, September 18.—Mrs. Alonzo Harley, of Aiken county, South Carolina, was on Friday last assaulted and knocked down two or three times by a couple of negroes. Her screams alarmed them and they fled. The citizens, however, arrested one of them, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the other. The warrant was placed in the hands of a constable, who, with the aid of a posse of white men, attempted to make the arrest, which was resisted by a large crowd of negroes, about 200 in number, armed with shot guns and Winchester rifles. On Sunday the excitement continued. Both the whites and blacks were fully armed, watching each other's movements. Toward night a compromise was agreed to, both parties agreeing to disband and retire to their homes. The negroes agreed to surrender the colored man who made the assault on Mrs. Harley and deliver him over to the authorities at Aiken. With this understanding the whites dispersed, and while retiring to their homes, it is reported that several of the latter were ambuscaded and shot by the negroes. The city is full of rumors as to the number killed, but there has been nothing definite ascertained.

Later—A passenger train from Augusta for Port Royal, which left this morning at eight o'clock, has returned. Proceeding to Jackson station, the track was discovered to have been torn up, and a freight train, which left here at six o'clock this morning, was found wrecked, and the negroes had possession of the road. Superintendent Fleming, of the Port Royal road, has telegraphed the state of affairs to Governor Chamberlain, asking him for troops. He has also applied to Lieutenant Barnhardt, U. S. A., stationed at Hamburg, for assistance. A number of citizens have left for the scene of the disturbance, which is about twenty miles from Augusta on the Port Royal road.

LATER—The latest report from the scene of the riot is that one white man is wounded and six negroes killed.

MAINE.

Conner's Majority 15,459—A Very Fair Majority in the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 18.—The official returns received at the Secretary of State's office from the whole State, except one town and six plantations, give a total vote of 135,961; Conner 75,710, Talbot 60,251, scattering 529. Conner's majority over Talbot 15,459. One hundred and twenty Republican Representatives are elected, and twenty-nine Democrats, two districts not heard from.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Stabbed in a Drunken Brawl.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—A drunken brawl occurred yesterday in a saloon on Bruegel street, near the Union Depot, in which Pat Brannigan received, at the hands of James O'Conner, a stab in the thigh which severed the femoral artery, and he bled to death before proper surgical aid could be procured. O'Connor was arrested and lodged in the calaboose, after a severe struggle with four policemen.

Fatal Shooting in Boston.

BOSTON, September 18.—John Bennett fatally shot Patrick Duffour last evening at No. 4 Shaving street, South Boston, while endeavoring to break in Bennett's door.

A Deputy Sheriff Dangerously Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, September 18.—Deputy Sheriff Butler was dangerously wounded on Saturday night in attempting to arrest George Washington, a colored desperado, who lodged nineteen buckshot in the thigh of the deputy. The affair occurred six miles below this city.

A Government Detective Murdered.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 18.—J. S. Mayberry, Revenue Detective, living at Blount Springs in this State, was brutally assassinated on Saturday night. The murderer shot him through a rear door. Seven buckshots entered his head, killing him instantly. The night was dark, and the murderer escaped. The general impression is that the assassin was one of the gang of counterfeiters now under indictment, and whose trial will soon come off. Mayberry was the most important witness against them. Great indignation is felt and earnest efforts are making to ferret out the murderer.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned in the Lake.

ERIE, September 18.—In the fierce storm of yesterday a fleet of twenty-five or thirty fishing boats were caught a few miles off this port. All but four managed to get into the harbor. One of these was swamped in rounding the light-house pier, and three of the four men in it were drowned. The remaining three boats put back into the lake and ran for the Conneaut, which was safely reached by two of them, but the third was found capsized and empty a few miles from Erie. The three men in her when she put about are supposed to have been drowned, as the storm was a terrible one, and it would have been impossible for any one in their situation to survive it.

The Effects of Monday's Storm.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Telegraphic advices show that yesterday's storm was very violent all along the Eastern coast, throughout the Southern, Gulf, Eastern and Middle States and in Canada. Much damage to shipping is reported, while from the interior reports come to hand of houses unroofed, trees uprooted and fences prostrated. Incoming steamers experienced terrible weather.

Two Stowaways Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—A freight train on the Western Pacific broke through a trestle work over Tom Paine's slough, a branch of the San Joaquin river, this afternoon. Thirteen cars plunged into the slough. Two stowaways were killed. Overland trains will be delayed about five hours.

Eight Persons Drowned.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—The tow steamer Juniata, of the Susquehanna Tow Line Company, left Havre de Grace on Saturday for Baltimore with twelve barges in tow. When off Pool's Island, at 9 P. M., a terrible gale was encountered, which cut the barges loose, nine of which sunk. The persons on board of the sinking barges took refuge on the other three, which drifted toward the shore, but before it was reached one of them sunk, and all on board, eight persons, were drowned. The other two, having twenty-five persons on board, reached the shore safely.

A grand banquet was given the visiting rifle teams last evening in New York. Mayor Wickham presided, and speeches were made by the Captains of the various teams, General Hawley and others.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

CARL SCHURZ AT STEUBENVILLE.

STEUBENVILLE, September 18.—The largest meeting that has been held here for a number of years assembled at Gray and Garrett's Hall to-night, to hear Hon. Carl Schurz discuss the issues of the day. The large and capacious hall was filled to overflowing, and many hundreds were turned away without being able to gain admittance. The speaker was escorted from the hotel to the hall by the Hayes club, and the streets along the route of procession were crowded with people. Jefferson county can be relied upon for an old time Republican majority at the coming election.

Mississippi.

A JOINT DISCUSSION AND ITS RESULTS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 18.—A Hernando, Miss., special to the Associated Press says: At a joint discussion to-day between Manning, Democratic, and Walton, Republican candidates for Congress, some seven hundred negroes took possession of all the seats which had been prepared by the whites. The whites requested that the negroes should yield half of the seats. This was acceded to by most of the negroes, and the whites proceeded to take possession of the seats allowed them. Several negroes refused to vacate, and a scuffle ensued between a white and a negro, when the negro was knocked down. A pistol was fired from the negro side, followed by several from the same side, when the whites returned the fire. About a dozen shots was fired altogether. Two whites and one negro were wounded, when the Sheriff succeeded in restoring the peace.

Illinois.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

CAIRO, ILLS, September 18.—The new Democratic convention at Anna to-day, nominated Thomas Heilman, of Union, for State Senator, F. Magrew, of Jackson, and John H. Oberly, of Alexander, for Representatives.

Indiana.

SECRETARY BRISTOW IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—Ex-Secretary Bristow addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall to-night, thousands being unable to gain admittance.

State.

D. W. Moore, formerly of the Altoona *Sun*, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge of Blair county.

WARREN, September 15.—The Republican Congressional Conference adjourned today without nominating, to meet in Franklin on the 26th instant.

John Killeen, of Carbondale, has announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature from the Eighth district of Luzerne county.

TOWANDA, September 15.—The Republican Congressional Conference which has been in session since the 12th, adjourned to meet at Montrose on the 19th. Each county voted steadily for its own candidate to the last.

Our Secretary of Internal Affairs, General McCandless, is on the stump in Indiana for Tilden. The General once said "the post of honor is the private station." Get down from that stump, William.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Luzerne *Union* says "the other Republican aspirants for Congress in the adjoining district combine against ex-Speaker Grow. He is worth all of the others put together, as an influential member, still the small fry want to wriggle into Congress in place of better men.

WILKESBARRE, September 14.—The Democratic committee of the First Representative district to-night nominated Hon. Harry Hakes to fill the vacancy existing on the Assembly ticket caused by the resignation of Harrison Wright. Mr. Hakes was elected to the Legislature several years ago by the Democracy in this district.

HUNTINGDON, September 15.—The Democratic Senatorial conferees of this district met on the evening of the 13th and continued in session until this morning. Franklin county presented C. M. Duncan as their choice, and Huntingdon county G. M. Creswell. Five ballots were taken without effecting a nomination, when the conference adjourned to meet at an early day.

The Democrats of Sullivan county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, B. Rush Jackson; Associate Judges, Henry Williams, James Thompson; District Attorney, Frank Drake; Jury Commissioner, John Pierson. The Convention also concurred in the nomination of O. H. Reighard, of Lycoming county, for Congress, and elected G. D. Jackson and Michal Mylert, Senatorial conferees, without instructions.

Captain R. Taggart, of Tidioute, Warren county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Forty-eighth district, composed of Warren and Venango counties. His opponent was A. A. Plumer, of Venango county. On the second ballot Mr. Plumer withdrew and Mr. Taggart was chosen by acclamation. The vote in this district in 1874 was: McAllister, Republican, 5,174; McMullin, Democrat, 5,712. The Republican candidate in this district is Hon. C. W. Stone.

TOWANDO, PA., September 14.—The Republican Congressional Conferees of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming met on the 12th and organized. Bradford county presented Colonel E. Overton as the choice of that county for Congress; Susquehanna, Hon. Galusha Grow; Wayne, C. C. Jadwin, and Wyoming, Hon. F. C. Bunnell. Balloting then commenced, each county voting for its own man. Sessions were held on Wednesday and to-day with the same result, and there is no probability of a nomination before Saturday.

HUNTINGDON, September 15.—The Democratic Convention met to-day and nominated John Mierly for Assembly, over Dr. W. P. McNite, the present member, by a vote of forty-one to thirty-nine. Associate Judge, G. Miller; Jury Commissioner, Nicholas Isenberg; Coroner, Dr. J. R. Patton. The Convention then indorsed the nomination of L. S. Geissinger for Assembly and Samuel Garner for Director of the Poor on the Independent Republican ticket, thus making the fusion complete. The legislative course of Dr. McNite was indorsed, and Mr. Mierly, the present nominee, instructed to oppose any appropriation out of the State Treasury to Mr. Guss, as damages for the removal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan Asylum.

General.

Oh, Willie, is it you, dear,
Safe again at home?
They told me you were gobbled,
And I thought you would not come.
Just keep a silent tongue, Bill,
You know you've much to say,
But what relief to me, Bill,
If you had kept away.

The original croakers—the frogs—also made up the original Greenback party.

Tilden looks ruefully at Vermont and says that this campaign is getting to be too aggressive.

The Chicago *Tribune* is doing finely in the campaign supplement business. It has printed seven editions already.

The people of Indiana ought to be pretty well gorged with political food. Nearly five hundred speeches are now delivered in that State weekly.

The Brooklyn *Argus* thinks the Democratic cheer this season is very lugubrious, that it sounds like the voice of a hippopotamus with the croup.

The editor of the *North Alabamian* has information to the effect that "Governor Tilden is very confident of carrying Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois." It is apparent from such expressions that Governor Tilden is a confidence man.

The Republicans of Orange, N. J., are rejoicing over the announcement that Mr. George J. Ferry, a leading Democrat of that city, has declared his intention of voting for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Ferry has always been a Democrat, and was twice elected Mayor of Orange.

No Republican doubts but what New York will give her electoral vote to Hayes and Wheeler. Even the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic oracle, has told us that "Tilden cannot carry his own State, should he, by the wrath of God, be nominated for the Presidency."

With great frankness the Chicago *Times* says: "The result of the election in Vermont makes it plain that Mr. Tilden's 'bar'l o' money' either did not arrive in the Green Mountains on time, or that it was not placed where it would do the most good." The same remark is applicable to Maine.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* attempts to explain, for the benefit of a benighted Democratic contemporary, the difference between a Democratic ex-rebel and a Republican ex-rebel, saying that the former means disloyalty boasted of and persisted in, and the latter disloyalty repented of, with "works meet for repentance."

The Greenville (S. C.) *Enterprise* thus presents its views on reconciliation in the South: "Governor Vance once asked Ben Hill how it was that Georgia had got so far ahead of North Carolina in putting down Radicalism. Hill replied, 'The reason is very obvious. When a man of social position joins the Radical party in Georgia we not only brand him with infamy but we put him in coventry, and all social intercourse with him is broken off. But in North Carolina you meet him and treat him as you formerly did! In the one case he feels his infamy and is deterred, and in the other case he does not.' This remark is worthy of all consideration, and let every true Democrat act on it."

TILDEN.

Reasons Why a Democrat who Supported Him in 1874 Cannot Support Him in 1876.

Letter from the Editor of the Brooklyn Argus.

BROOKLYN, September 9, 1876.

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

I have noticed the following and similar paragraphs going the rounds of the Democratic Ohio newspapers:

"Such a campaign as the Republicans are making was never known to win. All the charges now made against Mr. Tilden were made in 1874, when he was a candidate for Governor of New York. He was elected by a majority of over 53,000, and that is about the way it will be this year. He made a good Governor and will make a good President."

I have been requested to answer these assertions, probably because I am attached to the Democratic party, and through my paper, the *Argus*, helped elect Mr. Tilden Governor of this State in 1874. The *Argus* has already answered and disproved the point involved beyond contradiction in this section of the country. I will now undertake to do it for the State of Ohio, through the columns of the *State Journal*.

1. The charges now made against Mr. Tilden were not made in 1874. The Democrats of this State did not know of Mr. Tilden's connection with the Northwest railroad ring. I never heard of the facts until I read them in the New York *Express*, a Democratic newspaper, in May, 1876. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had swindled the Government by issuing illegal currency in Michigan, until I saw the account of the transaction in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in June, 1876. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had defrauded the Government on the taxes due from his income, until the month of August, 1876. Of the judgment rendered against him in the case of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company stockholders, in 1865; of the judgment by the same court for his land taxes due to the State of Michigan in 1873, and of his Congressional "Relief" bill from penalties and taxes, I can say the same thing.

2. Mr. Tilden was not elected Governor of this State by 53,000 majority. His majority was only 38,411 on a total vote of over 700,000. Over one-third of this majority, 12,998, was obtained in this city by the help of the *Argus*. Outside of New York and Brooklyn, Tilden was beaten in the State by 17,077 majority.

The people of the State had been robbed on their canals and on the new Capitol building at Albany; the city of New York had been robbed by the Tweed ring, and the people of Brooklyn had been robbed by an equally infamous ring composed of men in both parties. The financial panic had occurred the previous year. Grant was planning for a third term. In the latter part of 1871 Tilden had repudiated Tweed's gang and came out as reformer. He was the candidate for Governor in 1874. When the elections that year came off, you well know that the tidal wave, swelled by anti-Cæsarism, unemployed labor, prostrate industries and the cry for a change, commenced in Oregon, swept across Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and ended in the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It revolutionized all of these States; made Allen Governor of Ohio; Tilden Governor of New York by a change of fourteen per cent. of the vote, and Gaston Governor of Massachusetts by a change of thirty-two per cent. of its vote. In one year Gaston was turned out of office in Massachusetts, Allen in Ohio, and Tilden's State ticket was beaten outside of New York city by over 30,000. That city gave a Democratic majority which saved the State to the party by 14,000. So much for Tilden's election as Governor.

3. Has he made a good Governor? When inaugurated, he took an oath "to obey the Constitution, enforce the laws and protect the interests of the people of the State." He knew, because a Senatorial committee appointed by his predecessor, Governor Dix, had so reported, that millions of dollars had been stolen from the taxpayers by the men who had charge of erecting a new State capitol building. He did not enforce the laws. No legal action has been commenced against those plunderers. The same is true of the plunderers of the city of Brooklyn. In each case, the men whom he had said should be in State prison, and whom he was elected to duly punish, have become his fast friends by well known arrangements, and instead of being on their road to prison, we found them shouting for Tilden for President in and out of the St. Louis Convention. Perhaps these are the acts of a "good Governor."

The Constitution of our State says:

"The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Granting to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks. The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated," etc.

Governor Tilden was interested in a street railroad in the city of New York. A bill to extend the road by special legislation, *in violation of the Constitution*, which he had sworn to obey, was gotten through the Legislature by the well known use of money. Governor Tilden signed the bill June 17, 1875. Of it the New York *World*, a Democratic newspaper, said:

"It is an eternal disgrace to the State of New York that such dishonest practices are allowed to continue.

"Members are bought up on these 'bills' as you would buy a pound of beef!

"The bill known as the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad bill was passed by the promise of $100 each for sixty-five votes (a majority) in the Assembly.

"A noted lobbyist, formerly a public printer [Van Benthuysen], held the stakes, $10,000, to pay Barker (TWEED AND TILDEN'S former lobbyist), when the bill became a law."

Perhaps this was the act of a "good Governor."

A bill adding about $50,000 per annum to the Sheriff's fees of this county—the office was before worth $40,000 per annum—was signed by Governor Tilden after knowing all the facts, and being opposed by most attorneys acquainted with them. It was a bill in the interest of a ring who control delegates. Perhaps this was an act for which the 70,000 voters of Brooklyn ought to call Mr. Tilden "a good Governor."

Mr. Wardell said in June last that "Governor Tilden has appointed some of the worst men to office who ever disgraced the State." A man connected with the Insurance Department of the State was a defaulter of State funds to the amount of $80,000. The facts were investigated and laid before the Governor by a friend. He begged that the facts might be suppressed on the grounds that the defaulter was his most efficient agent in setting up Presidential delegates. He subsequently nominated this same man to a lucrative position, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. In 1875 the city of Brooklyn indicted, tried and convicted several Charity Commissioners for robbing the people of large sums of money. The ring men requested Governor Tilden to appoint one of these convicts, who is a valuable alley at election times, to a valuable position. Other men, without reference to party, of course protested against the appointment. The appointment was, however, made by the Governor, and the appointee is now drawing a salary from the State Treasury. Perhaps these are acts which become a "good Governor" and a man who is using "reform" capital.

Governor Tilden lays claims to reducing the debt and taxes of the State. In the first place an Executive cannot do this; in the second place the changes in these items, which did occur in 1875, were the result of legislation by a previous Legislature and by an amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1874; and in the third place the State taxes were never so high in the history of the State, into $568,000 as they are the present year. The annual State taxes for several years have been as follows:

1872	$2,610,000
1873	3,194,000
1874	3,223,000
1875	3,255,000
1876	3,824,000

Perhaps this is financial economy and reform worth boasting of by a "good Governor."

In eighteen months Governor Tilden has pardoned one hundred and eighty-six criminals and restored seventy to citizenship.

I have confind myself to a few main points in Mr. Tilden's Gubernatorial career, and to succinctly answering the statements in the text of this communication. But I will not close without giving other reasons why honest citizens, and particularly honest Democrats, conscientiouly changed their opinions of Mr. Tilden, and now oppose his elevation to the Presidency.

To our surprise, we first found that Governor Tilden opposed the execution of the laws and reform, in every locality where ring men controlled party machinery and Presidential delegates. We found that he struck at Lord in Rochester, Dennison in Syracuse, and for a time Tweed in New York, because the political machinery of the party in those places had passed into reform hands. Far greater public robbers than Lord or Beldin were rioting in Brooklyn and in Albany, but they controlled delegates and conventions, and the Governor refused to lay his hands upon them. In fact, these same men have been Tilden delegates to each State Convention and to the National Convention since the time the alliance was entered into.

THE RELEASE OF TWEED.

We then found that in November last the friends and partners of Tweed and his gang had, mysteriously, all become Tilden men. In the early part of December Tweed was released from prison. The official, in whose charge Tweed was, is responsible to the Governor for his place, for Tweed's body, or for a $6,000,000 judgment from which Tweed absconded. No action in any way has been taken against the Sheriff. It was then believed, and the belief has crystalized into very general conviction, that a bargain had been made to give Tilden the Presidential nomination in consideration for Tweed's release and Executive protection to his pals.

TILDEN AND TWEED'S PARTNERSHIP.

Tilden's past career was then looked into. It was found that he and Tweed had been fellow officers in the Tammany committee for many years. That Tilden was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee from 1866 to 1872, during the triumphant career of the New York city ring. That in 1868, under the auspices of Tilden and Tweed, 37,000 fraudulent ballots were counted in the city of New York, resulting in elevating the previous ring Mayor of that city into the Gubernatorial chair of the State. It was found that Chairman Tilden admitted Tweed's delegation of present outlaws and fugitives to the State Convention of 1870. It was found that the proofs of the ring robberies were published by the New York *Times*, July 20th, 1871. That an indignation meeting was held on September 4th, 1871. That Tilden was still sustaining Tweed and dare not attend the meeting. The *World* of the 5th of September pronounced the meeting a failure because "*eminent citizens like Samuel J. Tilden stood aloof from it.*"

It was found that Tilden and the ring held a conference on September 15—eleven days after the meeting—at which conference Tilden says of himself, "*I pressed Mr. Connolly* (Comptroller, in whose department all partnership papers were kept) *to resign, that the storm would pass over him and beat upon others.*" The partnership papers were then destroyed, Connolly resigned and set sail for foreign shores. Then, after the destruction of the vouchers, and not till then, did Tilden ever lisp a word about "reform."

It was subsequently ascertained that Tilden's relations and friends, the Peltons and Candes, were always interested in Tweed's large jobs. It has recently come out that, from 1866 to 1871, the millionaire Tilden had only paid taxes to Tweed's city government on personal property ranging from $5,000 per annum to $50,000 per annum. The foregoing were deemed good evidences of mutual interest and partnership between Tilden and Tweed.

FRAUDULENT INCOME RETURNS.

It was then discovered, that while honest Democrats had been criticising Mr. Lincoln's administration for not hurrying on troops and making short work of the war, and had been shouldering their muskets, as over 400,000 of them did, and paying their taxes, as every loyal man did, that one of the wealthiest men in the party, Samuel J. Tilden, was discouraging enlistments, hiding away his property and making false returns of his income. This was an insult to the loyalty and honor of the party which no man of self-respect can submit to on the part of a candidate for the Presidency.

I have not referred to Mr. Tilden's somersault on the currency question. Excuse the space I have occupied. We oppose Mr. Tilden because we have found him to be an insincere man, a trickster, a hypocrite, a swindler, a traitor and perjuer. Respectfully,

DEMAS BARNES.

POLITICS IN SCHUYLKILL.

A Republican Victory Promised in Schuylkill—The Candidates—Reilly, the Present Democratic Member, a Light Weight—Dissolution in the Democratic Ranks—Colonel James L. Nutting, the Republican Candidate—His High Character and Popularity—The Republican County Committee Active—The Mollie Maguire Allies of the Democracy Broken Up—Republicans no Longer Intimidated at the Polls.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 16, 1876.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth or Schuylkill Congressional district are greatly encouraged by the prospect of a signal victory in November. The present Representative in Congress, a Democrat, was elected by a majority of 400 instead of upward of a thousand. This person has been renominated. At first he was not satisfactory to an important element of his party, but with the aid of the Mollie Maguires in the rural districts, and of the Commissioners' office in Pottsville, secured an election by a reduced majority.

Mr. Reilly in Congress at the last session won no laurels for himself, nor did he even exhibit an ability in a degree commensurate with the important constituency which he represents. The opposition to his nomination in the first place has increased after the practical experience of his constituents as to his fitness for his place. Neither has he ever been in active business, so that he is without a practical knowledge of the vast and valuable material interest of his district. In the present contest Mr. Reilly has lost the valuable cooperation of the organized Irish.

The Republican nominee, Colonel James L. Nutting, of Pinegrove, is a farmer by occupation, and is more or less interested in the great industries of the county. He is also a gentleman of culture and education, having graduated at Bowdoin. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of the leading citizens of the entire district, who will work ardently for his election. He is also much endeared to the masses by his unceasing devotion to their welfare. He has held several minor offices in the county but never has appeared in public life.

The Republican County Committee, in connection with the workingmen of the party, have inaugurated an active campaign. There are now five Hayes and Wheeler clubs in this city and more will be organized. They have also been extended throughout the county.

In the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth districts the candidates are respectively Luther R. Keefer, Republican, against Solomon Foster, Jr., Democrat, and W. L. Torbert, Independent Democrat, against John P. Collihan. The Twenty-ninth district will give Keefer a fine majority. In the Thirtieth district the Republicans will make no nomination, but vote for Torbert. Through the medium of intimidation and crime this district has hitherto been almost irredeemably Democratic. It is believed, with the return of the supremacy of law and order, the results will be widely different.

The Republican party in Schuylkill county was never as strongly united as today. All the nominations here are in perfect accord with the leaders and rank and file of the party. The people very generally express the opinion that their only protection lies in a change in the Congressional and county officers. In parts of the district a large share of the Democrats are in open warfare with their candidates, and refuse to support them. In many parts of the district also the Republican vote will be largely augmented, owing to the suppression of the Mollie Maguires. During the supremacy of this organization the presence of the desperate characters who constituted its membership rendered it unsafe for Republicans to visit the polls. This organization, composed solely of Irish born Irishmen and Romanists, until dispersed through the vigilance and determination of the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, had established a reign of terror over the rural portions of Schuylkill county, particularly in political and industrial affairs, as despotic, intolerant and sanguinary as that set up by the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers in the South. As a result of the breaking up of the Mollies it is believed that the Republican vote in the Irish districts will be doubled. It is now safe to say that the Mollies are no longer an element in the affairs of this county. The summary arraignment, trial, conviction and sentence of a number of the leaders and chief participants has put an end to their bullying interference. The controlling political power in the county is in the Commissioners' office. These officers appoint assessors and tax collectors. In the Irish districts every Democrat is assessed and votes early and often when the time comes. After the election the collector intercedes at the Commissioners' office and succeeds in having the impecunious Democratic voters exonerated. On the other hand the most vigorous application of the law is administered to Republicans. There is now every prospect that this fraud will be broken up, so that the Republicans will have a fair chance.

DEB. R. K.

Tweed suits will be in fashion until after election.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth **$30,000**. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office. TTh

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—ROOM—A GENTLEMAN wants a room, furnished or unfurnished, within five minutes' walk of Postoffice. Address, stating terms, "B," care of Box **1082**.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER—$25 00—An experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will give any one **$25 00** who will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address "N," Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN. Have experience in the Hardware, Iron and Glass business, or will sell other goods on salary or commission. Good references. Address TRAVELER, Commercial office.

WANTED — MANAGER — A THOROUGHLY competent man to take charge of a Coal Mine in Pennsylvania. Security and best of reference must be given as to integrity and ability. Address ALEXANDER PORT, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND-HAND ENGINES, 10 Boilers, 4 Engine Lathes, 2 Drills, 2 Sturdavant Fan Blowers, 1 Trip Hammer. THOS. CARLIN, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing in full name, A. F., Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—COUPE—ONE FIRST-CLASS LANDAULET COUPE, built by Brewster & Co., Broome street, New York. Is in perfect condition, having been used but a short time in a Western city. Will be sold very cheap, for cash. By order of Assignee. L. GLESENKAMP & CO., 75 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Planer and Matcher, 1 42-inch Smith Resaw, Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Exhaust and Pressure Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturer's Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M B COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAZLEWOOD OIL COMPANY. — DIVIDEND. — The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS Per Share (six per cent.), out of the profits of the last two months, payable on demand.

GEO. T. OLIVER, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.

Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY the public that

W. A. ARNOLD

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY,

And is not authorized to sell the

CHILSON FURNACE,

In evidence of which we append

CARD from THE MANUFACTURER:

The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that I have given the exclusive agency for the sale of my Furnaces to L. H. SMITH & CO., No. 49 Sixth street. I trust these Furnaces will be as highly appreciated throughout the West as they are now in the Eastern cities. For simplicity, durability, heating capacity and ease of management, they have no equal. The fact that over thirty thousand of the furnaces have been sold fully proves the above.

GARDNER CHILSON.

Boston, September 5, 1876.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
NO. 49 SIXTH STREET.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meetings
WILL BE HELD
AS FOLLOWS:

Tuesday, September 19th, at 7 1-2 P. M.,
At the corner of
21st & Carson Sts., South Side.
Maj. A. M. BROWN, Maj. J. F. SLAGLE, H. H. McCORMICK and H. A. COLLIER, Esqs., will address the meeting.

Wednesday Evening, September 20, at 7:30.
AT
Lincoln and Frankstown Avenues,
To be addressed by Major A. M. BROWN, Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT and Hon. H. H. McCORMICK.

ALSO AT
TURTLE CREEK.
Major RUSSELL ERRETT and JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., will address the meeting.

ALSO AT CORNER
Center Ave. and Crawford St.
Major J. F. SLAGLE and S. P. FULTON, Esq., will address the meeting.
Prof. POPE will sing his popular songs.

Thursday, September 21st, at 7 1-2 P. M.,
AT
Bellevue School House.
Col. T. M. BAYNE, JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., and N. G. AYERS, Esq., will address the meeting.

ALSO, AT
WOODVILLE.
Major RUSSELL ERRETT, JOHN S. ROBB and Major J. F. SLAGLE will address the meeting.

LOANS.

Loans on Improved Real Estate in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated at a low rate of interest with the Ins. Co. of North America, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

James Caldwell & Co.
HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS

Which Buyers will find worthy of inspection before making their purchases.

A large stock of Black Silks from $1 to $5 per yard. Plain and Colored Dress Silks in all the new shades.

Black and Colored Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.

Black and Colored Merinos at very low prices.

Black English Cashmere from 31 to 75c per yard.

Black and Colored Matalese and Pique Cloths for Suits and Costumes.

Debeges, Vigone and Camel's Hair Cloths.

A large stock of Brocade Dress Goods from 25 to 75c per yard.

Plain Plaid and Stripe Dress Goods from 15 to 25c per yard.

A choice line of Tycoon Reps, 12½ to 15c.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens at greatly reduced prices.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets.

A choice stock of New Styles of Beaver Cloth and Matalese Cloaks and Saaques.

Cashmere Overdresses and Polonaise

Ladies' Suits and Costumes.

115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.
TThs

Old Shingle Roofs

Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than a New Roof. 84 Diamond street.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITROL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.
POLITICAL!
MARCHING CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH
HATS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
CALL AND SEE SAMPLES.
R. H. Palmer & Co.,
LIMITED,
151 WOOD STREET.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
Lauderbach & Preston,
33 and 34 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. BETWEEN MARKET & FERRY STS.
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings,
Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools &c.
Gum Hose and Packing at Manufacturer's Prices
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS
OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY,
PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bishop Bowman Institute.
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 11. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. Registers giving full information can be obtained at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 23d inst.
REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 13.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited. Please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS,
PRIVATE OR IN CLASSES,
By Professor A. Danse, of the Western University, and Mrs. P. Danse, of the Pittsburgh Female College.
Terms moderate. Apply at
NO. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

KINDERGARTEN.
MRS. CORA J. AHL will reopen her
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1876, at No. 24 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City.
Terms reasonable.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies. TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
connected with the College. CHARGES LESS THAN ANY SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES AFFORDING EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND ACCOMMODATIONS. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. TThs

Rutger's College Grammar School,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys.
(*ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH YEAR.*)
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
Sends over thirty boys a year to College.
Five grades and eight classes.
Prepares for College, Scientific School or Business.
Prof. S. Lockwood, Ph. D., instructs all the classes in scientific object-lessons.
The classes are regularly and strictly examined, and partly instructed by the professors of the College.
The school is under the control of the Trustees, and under the supervision of the President of the College, Rev. W. H. Campbell, D.D.
The Boarding Pupils have the benefit of large grounds and ample accommodations.
Study and play hours under the care of the teachers and Rector.
Strict supervision at all times. Twenty boarders.
D. T. RILEY, Rector.

One of my sons has attended this school, and I earnestly recommend it as in every way worthy of patronage.
W. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1876.

School Books.
Public School,
High School,
Private School
—AND—
Western University Text Books.
School Stationery
OF ALL KINDS.
High School and Western University Scholars will find our store the most convenient to their schools.
PRICES LOW.
Our store is open until late in the evening.
JAS. B. DODGE & BRO.,
127 Fifth Avenue,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD and GRANT.

BEDFORD
AND
BLUE LICK WATERS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY (JULY 24.)
Also, all the principal Imported and Domestic Waters, both on draught and in bottles.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
1p Opposite Central Hotel.

ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
Imperial Wine Vinegar
As a preservative for Pickles, Fruit, Fish, Oysters, &c., and also for Table Use, it stands pre-eminent.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
In bond or duty paid at
BOLLMAN & WIELAND'S,
IMPORTERS,
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J. D. Bernd & Co.,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Market St.
RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS,
STAW AND FELT HATS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
A full assortment constantly on hand, at Lowest Market Prices.
Velvets, Black Dress Silks & Kid Gloves.
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CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.

CENTENNIAL SUMMER BOARD.
The spacious buildings of Pennsylvania Military Academy, occupying an elevated site, and commanding an extensive view of the Delaware river and surrounding country, is now open for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition, *and as a pleasant resort during the summer*. Rooms cool, light, cheerful, well furnished, and supplied with gas. Table first-class. Trains direct to Centennial Buildings—45 minutes' ride. Circulars on application.
HYATT & CARTER, Managers, Chester, Pa.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor. J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $2 50 per day; at Union Hotel, $3 00 per day.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE: 721 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
G. H. HAZELTON, President. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.
This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year, at the least expense of time and money, the Hotel and Boarding-House accommodations of the City.
It is in co-operation with 43 Hotels and 1,500 Boarding-Houses, having a capacity of 45,000 guests; the number daily increasing.
It has 29 city agencies connected with the central office by telegraph and can know at any hour of the day where vacancies exist in any part of the City.
It has at command, through the American District Telegraph Company, Messengers to show strangers to their lodgings.
It will furnish good accommodation from $1 50 to $2 00 per day; first class from $2 00 to $3 00 per day.
FMW

Centennial Visitors
will save time, money, trouble and risk by taking
ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD
for $1 to $1 50 a day, according to room, at the private residence of B. C. WHEELER,
649 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
Free Bath, Spring Beds, Gas, and all home conveniences. Healthy location, convenient to Exposition and all places of interest. Rooms with board engaged for visitors, free of charge, in all parts of city at $1 to $2 50 a day. FMW

Great Western Hotel,
DILLINGER & CO., Proprietors,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street Cars to the Centennial Building pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

VISITORS
TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J.
This new and Magnificent Seaside Hotel will be open JUNE 8, 1876.
Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.
The Hotel is 200 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast, while a magnificent fresh-water lake is within 263 feet of the verandah inland, abounding in fish and splendid for rowing and sailing.
An elegant band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months.)
Warm, Salt and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.
1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from West Philadelphia, without change of cars.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth Hotel.
MULLIN & McKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
HENRY McKINNIE, of Depot Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Se habla Español.
A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.

THOMSON HOUSE
AND
RENOVO HOTEL,
ON THE
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
These superior and popular resorts have been thoroughly refurnished and prepared for the entertainment of guests during the Centennial year. Located on one of the principal routes of travel between the Northwest and the Centennial Exhibition, in the midst of beautiful forest scenery, where the air and water are the purest, they will be found attractive and beneficial resorts for health and pleasure seekers, as well as convenient resting-places for tourists and travelers. The country adjacent to these splendid Hotels affords the finest trout-fishing and gunning in the Eastern States. For circulars of information, &c., address
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor
Thomson House, Kane, Pa.
JACOB F. SCHANBACHER, Proprietor
Renovo Hotel, Renovo, Pa.

USE SAWYER'S BARBER SOAP.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

THE trial of General BABCOCK for complicity in the Washington safe-burglary conspiracy, is set for to-day. "Let no guilty man escape."

CONTROLLER GREEN, of New York, has been asked by the German Democrats of that city to run for Mayor, and has consented; but Tammany will not tolerate him.

THE Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell 100,000 tons of coal at auction to-morrow. This is the first positive declaration that further quantities of coal are to follow the last grand slaughter.

THE iron is now hot, and it is time for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to strike. Let them now go to work and follow the inspiring example of Vermont and Maine in helping to preserve by the ballot what was won by the sword.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $1,130,297. The total exports thus far during the year aggregate $32,145,510, against $24,275,902 for the corresponding period of 1875, a gain of nearly eight million dollars.

IT IS now intimated that TILDEN will embody his promised statement concerning his income tax return in a speech, which he proposes presently to deliver at a Democratic meeting or at a complimentary banquet to be given him expressly for the purpose at the Manhattan Club. The "explanation" is a terribly long while in assuming definite form.

AND now DORSHEIMER, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York, and TILDEN's confidential adviser and manager, is to have the chance of explaining a little crookedness of his own, in the shape of numerous fraudulent overcharges for mileage while holding th office of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. "Reform is necessary."

THE reports from all quarters of this State are full of encouragement to the friends of the Republican cause. The work of organization is well advanced, all meetings are largely attended, and everywhere an excellent feeling pervades the party ranks. In numerous localities many of the better class of Democrats manifest dissatisfaction with the party tendencies, while generally the former Independents and Liberals are cordially supporting the Republican candidates, local and national. Push on the column.

CONGRESSMAN HEREFORD, of West Virginia, who fathered the river and harbor bill in the House, and succeeded in getting the lion's share of the appropriation for his State, wants to know where the President gets his authority for curtailing the expenditure of any portion of the appropriation as it affects any particular section. "Economy" is an excellent thing when the knife is applied by a Democratic Congress to a few Republican clerks and employees, but when the Chief Executive is likely to interfere with the schemes of local politicians, it is "unconstitutional."

THE people of New York are on tiptoe of expectation over the explosion, on Thursday, of the great mine under Hallett's Point reef in the East river. The batteries are all in order, and a little band of silent, anxious men, who literally take their lives in their hands, are packing countless drillings in every gallery under the depth with charges of dynamite, rendrock and nitro-glycerine. This is the last, and perhaps appropriately the most terrible scene in the grand act. It is not expected by the engineers that beyond a temporary commotion of the waters there will be any grand explosion in mid air, though people generally imagine that the air will be full of flying rocks. Should the explosion be attended with as successful results as are anticipated, the improvement made will be of great commercial importance to the city of New York and to the country at large.

THE existing revolution in Colombia is really a contention between Church and State. The priests, it appears, are becoming alarmed at the ascendancy the Liberal Party is acquiring, and are inciting the people to rise up against the Government. The chief cause of the present disturbance is the same that has agitated other countries more enlightened than that; namely, the school question. The Government, which since the last election is Liberal, is establishing public schools, in which religion is not to be taught. These eventually would be the cause of great loss to the Church, which now collects from the poorer, uneducated classes a tax called "diezmo," or a tenth of all they produce; hence the rebellion in the conservative States of Cauca, Antioquia, and Tolim against the general Government. That a country of such unbounded resources should be kept down and back by the action of its own people, is most deplorable.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* presents a cheering review of manufacturing enterprise in the New England States. The woolen manufacturing industry is especially quickened, the cotton measurably so, the paper in a healthy condition, and other industries, except the building trades, in the way of a moderate prosperity. That paper says: "Wherever capital has shrunk and wages have come down, and great expectations generally been pinched, it is now found possible to renew production on living terms." In a similar vein the *Financial Chronicle*, noting the ease of money here and abroad, says with reference to the purchasing power of the country as an element of prosperity:

> For two or three years our forty millions of people have been living upon as little as possible. Our crops have been good, and our economies must have tended to increase the potential ability to purchase, which constitutes the motive power of our enormous internal and imported traffic. The cost of production is much less than formerly, and the whole course of prices has received such an impulse as to invite and stimulate the markets for all the necessaries and comforts of life. We have no wish to press this argument too far. All we would infer from it is the existence of a number of favorable conditions for industrial activity.

ON THE 13th of last March the following resolution was offered in the National House of Representatives by Congressman BAKER, of Indiana:

> *Resolved*, That the people of the United States constitute one nation, and not a mere confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government, under the Constitution, is one of the people, by the people, and for the people; that in its appropriate sphere the government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble, except by the act and consent of the whole people; that no State has the right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by it, and to nullify or resist the execution of the same; and that all overt acts by any State or the people thereof, of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason; and that the late war of the rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law.

This resolution contains in brief form the principles for which the North fought in its successful attempt to suppress the Democratic rebellion. The South claimed that our country was not a nation, but merely a confederation at that time of thirty-five little nations, and that any one or several of them had the right to secede from the Union at its pleasure. Hence the great secession movement of 1861. The majority of the Democratic side of the House are ex-rebel brigadiers and colonels, members of the Confederate Government and Northern copperhead sympathizers of the South. Of course the resolution was most unpalatable to them, for it took the ground that no State had a right to rebel against the Government or secede from the Union. The result was that the resolution was defeated, and every member who voted against it was a Democrat, while out of nearly two hundred Democratic members only fourteen voted with the Republicans for the resolution to the effect that our country is a nation. JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. C. COCHRANE both dodged the question by refraining from voting altogether. They did not dare to fly in the face of their loyal constituents by voting against the resolution, neither did they dare to offend the reactionary leaders of the Democratic party by voting for it. Hence their cowardly evasion of responsibility in the premises. They did subsequently vote for a milk and-water resolution to the effect that the Government of "the United States is a Federal Union," etc., but so also did BEN. HILL and many other loud-mouthed Southern rebels, who, unlike our tricky brace of dough faces, dared to call their souls their own.

HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Jeff. Davis Responsible for Them.

Hopkins and Cochran Vote to Amnesty Him.

Our readers, no doubt, will remember the fact that a large portion of the time of the last session of the House of Representatives was occupied in the discussion of the amnesty of JEFF. DAVIS, and let it be borne in mind that there was no controversy upon the subject of amnesty in regard to any and *all* other of the late rebels. There are now in the South about seven hundred and fifty rebels yet under disabilities; and they are so because they were officers of the United States Army and Navy, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges of United States Courts, heads of departments and foreign ministers, who entered into the rebellion, adding the crime of perjury to their treason. All others have been restored to the full rights of citizenship by the clemency of the victorious party. Let it be borne in mind that last winter there was no objection to granting amnesty to the whole remaining batch, save and excepting JEFF. DAVIS; and he was excepted to by Republicans not simply because he was a leading rebel and head traitor, but because of high and terrible crimes committed against humanity, and in shameful violation of the usages of war. *It was proved by documents taken from the rebel archives* that he was responsible for the atrocities, horrors and murders at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, where over thirteen thousand Union prisoners died from willful neglect, abuse and *exposure for the purpose of destroying them* and thus reducing the Union army. General WINDER, who was well and thoroughly known, at Richmond, for his cruelty to prisoners under his charge in Libby prison, and who was a special favorite of DAVIS, was sent by him, who well knew his inhuman character, to take command at Andersonville. What was Andersonville? It was a stockade, made by setting pine logs in the ground in height about fifteen feet, inclosing about twenty-three acres. Inside of this line about twenty feet there was another low fence called the "dead line," and if any prisoner crossed this line he was shot dead. This was an *open* inclosure, with no roof or shade, at a place where the burning rays of a tropical sun beat down upon the unfortunate prisoners confined there. And that man WINDER used the blood-hounds that had been trained to hunt down their slaves, to retake escaped prisoners. That log pen was commanded by a rebel battery of artillery, whose guns were charged with grape to shoot down the mass of men at the least show of resistance. There were confined here thirty-five thousand men, giving a space of a little over five feet square to each person. In the middle of this pen there was about three acres of *swamp*, full of malaria, and that this pen was located to destroy Union soldiers, we have only to read reliable testimony taken by a committee appointed by Congress, and the reports of rebel officers. A Mr. AMBROSE SPENCER, a planter of Georgia, was examined and testified:

> "In December, 1863, I went to Andersonville with General Winder to see how the prison was to be laid out. I asked him if he was going to erect a barracks or shelter of any kind. He replied that he was not; that the damned Yankees who would be put in there would not need them. I asked him why he was cutting down all the trees, and I suggested they would be a shelter for the prisoners from the heat of the sun at least. He made reply, 'that is just what I am going to do; I am going to build a pen here *that will kill more damned Yankees than has been destroyed at the front.*'"

Remember it was on DAVIS' order that WINDER located this prison, and that DAVIS knew who the heartless wretch WINDER was. I will quote from the report of a rebel officer to the Richmond authorities, found in the rebel archives. D. T. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant General, reports to Colonel CHILTON, Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond, August 5, 1864:

> "My duty requires me to recommend a change in the officer in command at this post [Andersonville], I. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one * * * with some feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control—some one at least who will not advocate, *deliberately and in cold blood, the propriety of keeping* them in their present condition until their number is sufficiently reduced by *death* to make the present arrangement sufficient for their accommodation; who will not consider it a matter of self laudation and boasting that he has never been inside of the stockade, A PLACE OF HORRORS which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization."

Here is the report of a rebel officer that *if it was the intention* to murder the Union prisoners, and this report of a rebel officer went to the rebel Secretary of War, a member of DAVIS' Cabinet. Colonel CHILTON says:

> "I respectfully submit to the Secretary of War the report of Colonel Chandler. The condition of the prison at Andersonville *is a reproach to the* nation. The rebel Secretary of War indorsed on the report, as follows:
>
> "These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville that calls loudly for the interposition of the department."

What did DAVIS do with WINDER? Did he cashier him? No! the record shows that a few days afterward he was *promoted* by DAVIS, and he was made Commissary General of all *prisons* and *prisoners* throughout the Confederacy. It was also in proof at the trial of WIRZ, that the Secretary of War finally relieved WINDER of his command for his brutality, and the witness (CASHMYER, a rebel officer), testified that WINDER went personally to DAVIS, who at once reinstated him. Now from all this, it is clear, upon rebel testimony that DAVIS knew all about WINDER and his conduct, and yet he kept WINDER in command until the cries of his victims rose up to heaven, and a merciful God relieved the world of the presence of this monster by death. We read of the cruelties of Nero, Caligula and Tiberius, but their modes of taking life were merciful compared to the conduct of this beast! Who has not felt a thrill of horror in reading the atrocities of Robespierre and Danton? They killed by the guillotine—a speedy death—while this monster starved, exposed and wore away life by hours, days, weeks and months of mortal torture and agony. In July, 1864, when they were apprehensive that that part of the Confederacy might be visited by the Union army, General WINDER issued an order, found in the rebel archives, which reads as follows and bears his signature:

> "The officers in charge of the battery, upon receiving notice that the enemy have approached within seven miles of this post, will open fire upon the stockade with grape shot."

Here were thirty-five thousand helpless, naked, starving, dying men, to be shot in their prison pen, if the Union army approached.

Now in order that the reader may fully understand what Andersonville really was, I will quote from the report of a committee appointed by Congress to take testimony under oath, and report. It reads as follows:

> "The history of Andersonville has startled and shocked the world with a tale of horror, of woe and death, before unheard of and unknown to civilization. No pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend its fearful and unutterable iniquity. It would seem as if * * * the prison at Andersonville had been selected for the most terrible human sacrifice the world has ever seen. Into its narrow walls were crowded 35,000 men, of the bravest and best, the most heroic and devoted of those who carried their country's flag to final victory. For long and weary months they suffered, maddened, were murdered and died. Here they lingered, unsheltered from the burning rays of a tropical sun by day, and drenching and deadly dews by night, in every stage of mental and physical disease, hungered, emaciated, starving, maddened; festering with unhealed wounds; gnawed by scurvy and gangrene, with swollen limbs and distorted visage; covered with vermin which they had no power to extirpate; exposed to flooding rains which drove them drowning from the miserable holes in which, like swine, they burrowed; parched with thirst and mad with hunger; racked with pain and prostrated with the weakness of dissolution, with naked limbs and matted hair; filthy with smoke and mud; soiled with the excrement they could not, from weakness, escape; eaten by the gnawing of worms their own wounds had engendered; *with no bed but the earth* and no covering but the sky; these men, these heroes thus writhing in their torture and calculating barbarity, stand forth in history as a monument of the horrors of Andersonville."

We will now quote from the testimony of a Catholic priest from Macon, Georgia. He says:

> "I went there to give the sacrament to the dying. I saw a great many men perfectly naked, walking about the stockade; they seemed to have lost all regard for delicacy or shame. I would frequently have to creep on my hands and knees into the holes that the men had burrowed in the ground to hear their confessions."

This report might have gone further showing the beastly character of DAVIS' prison keeper. Read from another report of Colonel CHANDLER, rebel Assistant Adjutant General, found in rebel archives:

> "The Federal prisoners are confined within a stockade fifteen feet high, of roughly hewed pine logs. There is about three and one-fourth acres, near the center of the inclosure, *so marshy as to be unfit for use*, reducing the available space for occupation to twenty-three acres, which gives less than six square feet to each person. Even this is being constantly reduced by their number. A small stream passing through the inclosure furnishes the only water accessible to the prisoners. Some *regimen* of the guard, the bakery and cook house being placed on rising ground bordering the stream, *before it* enters the prison, renders the water unfit for use before it reaches the prisoners."

Thus we see the beastly arrangement that the rebel *privies* (called regimen of the guard) and all the dirt and slops from the cook house, were made purposely, to defile the water before it entered the stockade.

And this is the description of that prison, from the rebels themselves and the Committee of Congress, and the fact is undeniable that DAVIS appointed WINDER to the command—that he kept him there and promoted him—that DAVIS knew all about it by the reports of his own officers. And yet the House of Representatives at its last session, controlled by the now united Northern and Southern Democracy, would not accept amnesty for the remaining remnant of unpardoned rebels, unless DAVIS was included; and HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted to reinstate DAVIS in all the honors of American citizenship; they did it with a full understanding of all the facts, and after the records from the rebel archives had been read, showing that DAVIS was wholly and completely responsible for the terrible atrocities of WINDER—a beast, a monster in wickedness, so foul and terrible that in all history he has no rival.

DEMOCRATIC INFIDELS.

Colonel INGERSOLL, the Demosthenes of our epoch, and whom Judge BLACK (high Democratic authority) pronounces the greatest of American orators, has come and gone. The brilliant lights of the marching clubs, the crash of attendant music, the enthusiastic audience, and the flowing periods of the orator, are things of the past—the pageant of yesterday. He has left us, it is true, for other fields of usefulness, and naught remains but a vivid memory of the richest intellectual treat afforded our people for many a year. But, alas! the Democracy are not satisfied. They charge, with many exclamations of pious horror, that Colonel INGERSOLL is an "Infidel," and there has been much burning of frankincense and myrrh, and other exorcisms practised by their organs since he left the city. Now, we know nothing of Colonel INGERSOLL's religious ideas or sentiments; but this is a free country, and he has a right to his convictions, whatever they may be. That he is *politically* orthodox, we are entirely satisfied. But as the occasion offers fitting opportunity, we make bold to ask of these self constituted Defenders of the Faith what is their opinion of the religious sentiments avowed by that canonized saint of their own party, and its founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON? An Infidel and a skeptic, they yet made him President of the United States; but if he were to return among us, these Democratic Latter Day Saints would have us believe he ought not to be allowed to speak in City Hall. THOMAS PAINE, the author of the Age of Reason and the Rights of Man, whose writings have probably accomplished more harm than all others, save those of VOLTAIRE, was, in his day, a shining light in the Democratic firmament. It is unnecessary to enlarge the list of Democratic infidels, but we would mildly suggest to our opponents not to press such an issue with their record. To do so would be enough to make those representative Democrats, ROBESPIERRE, DANTON and MARAT turn in the graves in which they have been inurned for near a century past, with mingled rage and mortification.

BREEN, of the Democratic *Sunday Globe*, has far more sagacity, politically, than the *Post* or the editor of a *Post*. Like Gradgrind, he wants "Facts!" While a staunch Democrat himself, he does not not fail to comprehend the situation, and to discern that "glittering generalities" won't win in the present canvass. We heartily commend the following extract from his last Sunday's issue to the consideration of the Democratic leaders hereabouts:

> "The Democratic orators hereabouts do not appear to have risen to the full height of the occasion. They are in favor of reform, of course, but will they please go into plans and specifications. They ought to show up the hollowness of the Republican party here instead of in Arkansas or some other place a thousand miles away. The local orators appear to be short of fixed ammunition judging from the kind of wads they have fired so far. Are they afraid to face the robust facts in this latitude, or do they know of anything wrong with the Republican party in this Commonwealth? That party cannot be ousted from power in this State by bogus stories about Hayes' income, dispatches from Private Dalzell, or statements showing how the debt and taxation in New York are being reduced. * * * * *
>
> Mere "sound and fury" will NOT do it. Give the people what they are hungering for—the facts."

By all means let us have *some* "facts"—even if it be but a grain of wheat with a bushel of chaff!

TILDEN's extreme anxiety that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should be chosen as the Democratic figure head in Massachusetts is now partially explained. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* reproduces a very instructive leaf from the public record of the latter, of which we present a summary. It appears that on December 4, 1860, the National House of Representatives appointed, through its Speaker, a committee of one from each State to consider and report on "so much of the President's message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country." Of this committee of thirty-three, as it was called, Mr. C. F. ADAMS was the member from Massachusetts, and took a leading part in the proceedings. On December 28th he offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no amendment, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in the second section of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

This proposed amendment, as will be seen at a glance, involved a total surrender to the slave power of the vital principle of the Republican party. It was, in effect, a proposition to make slavery perpetual by the authority of the Constitution, and was unquestionably the most extreme and thoroughgoing pro-slavery proposition that ever emanated from any Northern representative, even in the worst periods of the Democracy. Mr. ADAMS voted for it, in the committee on the 28th of December, but when it came to the final vote on January 11, 1861, he voted against it. He says in his minority report, submitted to the House on January 14, 1861, that he did this because from a close observation of the committee, he had arrived at the conclusion "that no form of adjustment will be satisfactory to the recusant States which does not incorporate into the Constitution of the United States a recognition of the obligation to protect and extend slavery." The amendment proposed by Mr. ADAMS certainly proposed to protect slavery to the utmost possible extent, but did not propose to extend it, and was therefore unsatisfactory to the ultra-slaveholders. "For this reason," he adds, "after having become convinced of the truth, he changed his course, and declined to recommend the very measure which he in good faith had offered." That is to say, having gone, "in good faith," to the utmost verge of subserviency to the slave power, and finding that that power would not be placated even by the extreme concessions he proposed, he withdrew his offers and refused to propose any further measures of compromise. It is true that slavery has been abolished on the face of the record, but it is also true that the present contest for the Presidency involves the same principles for which the slaveholders contended before the breaking out of the war. They are, indeed, laboring at this moment to secure the worst effects of slavery. The frauds in elections of which they are guilty, the mobs and riots in which they are engaged, and the cold-blooded murders which they are committing, are all the natural fruits of slavery, and are designed to keep all power in the hands of the party which was recently in rebellion against the nation itself, and to render the late amendments to the Constitution of none effect. To secure these infamous ends they look to TILDEN for aid, and TILDEN, who is on the alert for tools, doubtless reflected that the man who could deliberately propose such an unqualified surrender to the slave-power as was embraced in the resolution quoted above, would not, when actuated by ambition, or moved by a spirit of revenge for some fancied neglect, be able to resist the downward-dragging bait which had been so cunningly spread.

The *Post* is apparently fearful that the recapture of TWEED will exert a very unfavorable influence on the TILDEN canvass—as it certainly will do, should the Boss tell only half of what he knows.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tilden is much concerned, God wot,
For the good name—he hasn't got.

Ear, eye and teeth Congresses are all the rage, just now.

When Russia drops the mask, there will be a tragedy in real life among the nations.

The Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jefferson, Indiana, have re-opened their works.

The rain has swollen the rivers into floods and little creeks into mighty streams.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Perry, the new Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, has formally entered upon his charge.

The Western corn crop, one of the largest and best ever grown, is now beyond the danger of frost.

Cider apples are so plentiful in New England that they are offered at twelve and a half cents per bushel.

The following campaign fruits are now said to be in season: candi-dates, current rumors and banner rais'n's.

That famous landmark of Boston, the "Old South Church," is to be converted into an historical museum.

Efforts are making among the professional base ball clubs to secure a corps of paid umpires for the next season.

According to the Dublin *Mail*, the American grangers and spiritualists are in a measure kindred organization!

Vanderbilt is to have a permanent niche in the temple of fame; a county seat in Tennessee has been named after him.

If it doesn't get in a hurry and blow up before, that dynamite mine at Hell Gate will be touched off the day after to-morrow.

The days are near at hand when every editor is obliged to yell to nine men out of ten as they enter the office: "Shut that door!"

It is estimated that there will be an attendance of over a hundred thousand soldiers at the great Indianapolis reunion to morrow.

The prospect of a Republican victory is acting as a wonderful stimulant to trade. The business outlook is everywhere encouraging.

The records of the Supreme Court of Virginia, during the whole history of its jurisprudence, show that but one case of divorce was ever brought before it.

Take care. A poisonous liquor known as vegetable hydrocyanic acid is used to mix with brandy and other liquors in many of the public bars of the country.

Ann Eliza has failed to supply the required indemnity bond in her suit against Brigham Young for alimony, and so the prophet gains a little in the contest.

Progress. The public library of Melbourne, Australia, where forty years ago there was not a white inhabitant, now contains 87,000 carefully selected volumes.

The Canadian authorities have just issued arms to two thousand Blackfeet, to be used in protecting the Canadian frontier against an anticipated incursion of hostile Sioux.

Business prospects at Fall River continue to be good. An advance in print cloths is looked for, and there seems little doubt the old wages will be restored, next month.

The Egyptian Khedive is about to discharge all his American officers. The result of the Abyssinian campaign has not given him a high opinion of their military ability.

A new kind of street car has been invented, which can be changed from an open to a close car in a few minutes. Our American climate is particularly adapted to this kind of vehicle.

The supply of oysters is fast giving out in England, and in a few years this charming bird in its native state will no longer sing its morning song along the shores of Albion's isle.

The work of consolidating the internal revenue districts is being rapidly completed. The collectors who have been retained under the consolidation are daily filing their bonds.

All over the country people are going to the Centennial for the purpose of seeing the fact stated in the local paper. It is almost equal to being "mentioned" for a Congressional nomination.

Last week there were extensive purchases of Lake Superior ingot copper in the New York market, aggregating 4,000,000 pounds. This large transaction has cleared out nearly all the stock from first hands.

The usual September estimates of the cotton crop have appeared. They give the number of bales 4,669,288, against 3,827,845 for the year ending September, 1875. This crop has been exceeded since 1820 only twice.

The public debt of France is distributed among 4,172,313 persons. This is another evidence of the thrifty habits of the French, and helps to explain the marvel of the rapid recuperation of that nation from the tremendous losses and destruction of the Prussian war.

During the year ending July, 1876, the sum of $99,150 was distributed from the Peabody fund among towns, cities and institutions in the twelve Southern States. The main object of the managers of the fund has been to stimulate the people to support their own schools.

The latest reports of the European crop prospects indicate a falling off in the principal cereals of at least twenty per cent., while the root crop, which is the main stay in certain sections, is in many instances a failure, thus necessitating a large draft upon the grain-producing countries.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Valentine Baker has become the Constantinople correspondent of a London paper. He will be a good man to write up the "outrages."

A conductor on the Reading and Columbia Railroad has run in nineteen years 556,200 miles. He has not lost a day from sickness, but was off duty at one time for two months to recover from an accident, drawing full pay, however.

The *Financial Chronicle* calls for $50,000 for the benefit of the family of Mr. Heywood, the officer of a bank in Minneapolis, shot by robbers for whom he refused to open the safe of the bank. Let the name of this brave man be recorded on the roll of honor in the bank annals of the whole country.

A post-graduate course has been opened at the Yale law school, beginning with the present term and open to graduates from any law school having the degree of LL. B. At the end of the first year, students may be examined for the degree of Master of Law; and at the end of the second year for that of Doctor of Civil Law.

Among the escutcheons of the old Scottish borderers which hang on the walls of Sir Walter Scott's library, at Abbotsford, are those of the Rutherfords' and Hayes's. The arms of the Hayes's are a shield with a Greek cross and four stars, surmounted by a dove, and having for legend one word—a word which has always been the instinct and the principle of the next President of the United States—"RECTE!"

At Ypsilanti, Michigan, the other day, while a party of laborers were digging a hole in the bed of Huron river, for the purpose of getting a better supply of water for an engine, they found about five feet under the river bed an old pair of gold-bowed spectacles and a flask full of whisky, well preserved. The oldest inhabitants say that some thirty or forty years ago an old doctor was drowned in the river near the spot, and they have no doubt that the flask and spectacles belonged to him.

That poetic justice which flourishes best in a three-volume novel is sometimes met with in real life. Years ago the slave trade was reprobated on account of the cruelty to the blacks; now, in some cities in Australia it is hereafter to be discountenanced on account of the dangers to the traders. Two ships' crews, gathering slaves among the islands of the South Pacific, have lately come to grief in the same way. Full cargoes had been brought on board, and the human freight was being stowed away below, when, at a given signal, the slaves rose in revolt and murdered their keepers. The bodies were then taken on shore, and furnished forth the funeral baked meats in regular cannibal style.

A case of interest to physicians is reported by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The patient, a resident of that city, had for a long time been unable to digest solids, and on his death the duodenum—the first portion of the small intestines—was found to be ossified, converted into bone. We do not remember to have read of a case of this kind before, and doubtless it is sufficiently rare to make the "specimen" valuable to the medical profession. It was fortunate for the patient that there was no means by which his exact disorder could be ascertained before death—otherwise he would have been haunted by doctors, his every movement watched, and his steps dogged in the hope that he might be comfortably killed in some alley, and his bony tube quietly abstracted from his abdominal cavity and placed in some anatomical museum by the side of a jar of disorganized liver and a plaster cast of an enormous tumor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
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STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
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JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
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WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
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WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
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S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
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ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
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Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York

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11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN........President
JAMES E. STEVENSON........Secretary

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
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For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 2d day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to same.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of
BOLLMAN & WIELAND.
Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
TThs* 140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
The largest assortment in the city of the best tannages of SOLE LEATHER; the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS, just received. Also, a full line of Domestic Stock on hand, and for sale by
SIEBER & BERG,
49 Penn street.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
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At 12½c, (worth 20c),
MALMAISON PLAIDS.
At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c,
STRIPED ALPACAS.
At 18¾ cents,
VENETIAN SUITING.
At 8¾ cents,
KILMARNOCK PLAIDS.
At 18¾ and 25 cents,
DELAINES AND TYCOON REPPS.
At 28 and 31c, all the latest shades English
PLAIN AND TWILL BROCADE.
At 31 and 35c, Boston
STRIPED SERGES.
At 31, 35, 37½ and 50 cents,
SILK-WARP PLAIDS.
At 18¾c, Tasmania
STRIPED POPLINS.
At 15, 20, 25, 31 and 37½c, extra bargains in
BLACK ALPACAS.
At 40c to 83, a full line of
BLACK CASHMERES,
And Daily Opening.
At old prices, Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS.
At 12½c up, bargains in
PLAIN COLORED FLANNELS.
At 12½c, extra bargains in
BARRED FLANNELS.
At 20, 25 and 30c, all-wool
BARRED FLANNELS.
At 37½ and 40c, best brands BARRED FLANNELS.

DRY GOODS

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Opened to-day, a very fine line of
LOOM LINENS,
at 33, 35, 37½, 44 and 50c.
Also, at 50 and 62½ cents,
LOOM DAMASKS.
At 50, 56 and 62½c, Satin-finish
LOOM DAMASKS.
At 22, 25 and 28 cents,
TABLINGS.
Plain and Fringed
TABLE COVERS,
all sizes, colors and patterns; Napkins to match.
At 70 and 75 cents,
TURKEY-RED DAMASKS.
At 87½ cents, special bargains in
TURKEY-RED DAMASKS.
At $1, Red All-wool Table Covers.
At 5, 6, 6½ and 7 cents,
BROWN MUSLINS.
At 9 cents,
40-INCH SHEETING.
At 6½c, fine
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 7c, extra bargains in 4-4 soft-finish Bleached Muslins.
At 5 and 6¼ cents, best makes and
LATEST STYLES PRINTS.
Remnants Calicos in bundles, cheap.
CANTON FLANNELS,
TICKINGS,
CRASHES,
GINGHAMS,
CHEVIOTS.
HOME-MADE COMFORTS.

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At $1 37½ to $2 25,
LADIES' FOXED SHOES.
At One Dollar,
LADIES' MOROCCO SHOES.
At One Dollar,
LADIES' SERGE SHOES.
At $1 75, Ladies' Foxed
BUTTONED SHOES.
At 50 cents,
CARPET SLIPPERS.
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MOROCCO SLIPPERS.
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INFANTS' SHOES.
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MEN'S BROGANS.
At $1 37½, Men's Gaiters.
At $3 00, Men's
FINE KIP BOOTS.
At $3, Men's heavy Boots.
At $1 25, Boys' heavy Shoes.
ALL KINDS SHOES.
Mens, Womens and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at very lowest prices. A very full assortment Burt's fine makes, cheap.
At $2 50 to $10, White
EASTERN BLANKETS.
At $5 00, White
COUNTRY BLANKETS.
White and Colored Blankets, cheap.
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Home-made Comforts.
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SHAWLS, NEW ARRIVAL.

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At extremely low prices,
NEW UNDERWEAR.
At 28c, Men's heavy
WHITE SHIRTS.
At 31c, Men's heavy
COLORED SHIRTS.
At 35, 37½, 44, 50, 62½ and 75c, extra value in
WHITE SHIRTS.
At $1, a very great bargain in Red Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
At 62½c, Colored Undershirts and Drawers for Fall wear, worth 87½c.
At 60 cents, well made heavy White
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.
At 75 cents,
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
with 1,500 Linen Fronts.
At 85 cents,
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
made of fine Muslin and 1,800 Linen Fronts and full Cuffs.
At $1, an Unlaundried Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, warranted, and 2,100 Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
At 70 cents, fine
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.
At 35, 37½ and 50 cents,
COLORED CALICO SHIRTS.
At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1, Men's heavy Cloth and
FANNEL SHIRTS.
NEW BALMORAL HOSE,
for Ladies, Misses and Children.
SOME REAL BARGAINS
arrived this day.

AGENTS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PATTERNS.

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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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THE LOWEST PRICES
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THE BEST GOODS,
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
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In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
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TERMS $2 PER DAY.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
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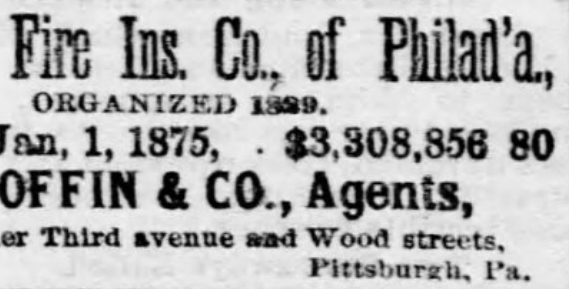

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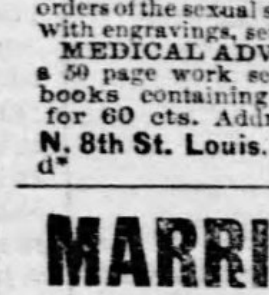

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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

Fall Arrangement. On and after SUNDAY, September 17th, 1876, Trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as below:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	7:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	9:40 a m	Through Ex	6:23 a m
McKeesport Ac	8:45 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:27 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ex	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	Uniontown Ex	5:28 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:20 p m
McKeesport Owl Train	11:15 p m	Through Mail	8:18 p m
McKeesport C'h Train	12:45 p m	McKeesport C'h Train	10:00 a m
McKeesport C'h Train	9:30 p m	McKeesport C'h Train	7:00 p m

Mail and Express Trains daily. Uniontown Express and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday.
This is the only route between the East and West via Washington City.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change. Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and Southeast.
Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnold's Parker Acc.	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	8:30 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc	12:20 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex	2:05 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Buffalo Ex	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:10 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	10:05 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p m., stopping at all Stations.
Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Emlenton 3:15 p m. arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.
Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.
Buffalo Express north and south. make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.
J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3.30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.
Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.
Fast Line daily at 7:51 m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m. Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:00 a m.
Johnstown Accommodation, 3:41 p m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:56 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:01 and 9:26 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.
Torrens Accommodation 10:11 p m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday........1:0 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday........1:36 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday........7:36 a m
Cincinnati Express daily........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily........8:51 p m
Johnstown Accommodation........10:36 a m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41 5:51 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:00 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06, 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.
Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a m.
SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
No Change of Cars.
Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a m.
Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot. Allegheny City.
City Time:
Mail Train, connecting for Butler........6:46 a m
Express, connecting for Butler........3:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m
Market Train for Butler........8:51 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time) as
Express, connecting from Butler........9:56 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler........5:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:58 a m, 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m
Market Train from Butler........9:11 a m
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	3:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Express	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:17 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:27 p m
Fast Through Mail	6:02 p m	Erie Ex	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:47 a m
Enon Ac	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	10:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	11:37 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a

Fast Through Mail Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.
J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager,
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	6:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	8:02 a m
Dennison Ac	7:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac	9:42 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Columbus Mail	3:12 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
Washington Ac	5:07 p m	Columbus Mail	5:32 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:27 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	2:12 a m
Mansfield Ac	11:02 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:12 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily.
Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
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DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

USE SAWYER'S BARBER SOAP.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 18, 1876.

The subject of the "Duties of Stockholders" was treated of at some length in a recent issue of the New York *Bulletin*; and the ideas advanced are so wise and timely that they should be repeated until they are thoroughly impressed on the public mind. A few years ago circumstances called attention to the evils resulting from the careless habits of wealthy men who entrusted large sums to the custody of subordinates without providing any check to peculation or restraint to the severe temptations to which the latter were exposed. In this case it was justly argued that those who surrendered to temptations were hardly more blamable than their employers whose carelessness and blind confidence made their errors possible. A similar line of thought is suggested by the relations at present existing between the officers and stockholders of some of the great corporations of this country. The article referred to takes as an example the mischievous results of the policy of the anthracite coal roads in departing from their legitimate business as carriers, and argues that while the officers of these roads are undoubtedly responsible, the stockholders have their own neglect of duty to thank for making such errors practicable. The former were impelled to their course by a variety of circumstances, not the least among which were the opportunities for their individual gain in the bargains between the railroads and the sellers of coal properties. But the very presence of such incentives made it a more evident duty of the stockholders to inspect carefully all the workings of the companies and to prevent every step looking toward the private interests of the officers, rather than the benefit of the corporation.

The example is a striking one; but the application of the principle is by no means confined to the corporations mentioned. It has come to be considered that all a stockholder has to do is to read the reports of the corporation annually and to draw his dividend at such intervals as the officers may provide. He never interferes in the management of the company except to sign a proxy for somebody else to vote on at the annual election, and his remedy, if the affairs of the company are mismanaged, is to sell his stock at whatever price he can obtain. In other countries the meeting of shareholders is much more than a formality. The stockholders are there in force; they show a real and intelligent interest in the management of the property; they are not afraid to catechise a president; if there is any weak spot in the management, it stands a good chance of being exposed; and if anything occurs calculated to impair confidence in the management, a committee of shareholders undertakes a thorough examination. This keen oversight keeps directors and managers vigilant and prevents any improper use of their functions. The contrary course pursued in so many cases in this country naturally produces an opposite result. Officers and directors come to regard the corporation as an undertaking which they can manage for their own individual benefit; and while (in the most favorable cases) allowing a small portion of the profits to go to the shareholders in the shape of dividends, consider it proper to amass fortunes for themselves by means of fast freight lines, drawbacks, the negotiation of loans, the purchase of properties, and the numberless other devices by which money is diverted from the pockets of the stockholders to those of the officers of the corporation. The responsibility for such a state of affairs is heavier on the shoulders of the men who take part therein. But it is no less to be charged to the account of those whose criminal neglect renders it possible, and it is this neglect to which this article calls the public attention. The *Bulletin* sums the matter up in the following terse and pointed manner:

> Now, when stockholders thus neglect the most common duty of looking after their own interests, who but themselves can be to blame when disaster overtakes them? If, by their systematic indifference to the management of their companies, they virtually give Presidents and directors to understand that they can do what they please, what can be expected but that companies will be managed for private advantage? If they are so foolish as to give their proxies to any clique of speculators that may desire to get control, what can they expect but a speculative administration? They have unlimited rights of inquiry, and the courts are open to them for the correction of any abuse of trust; but if they neither inquire, nor seek redress against maladministration, what reason have they to expect anything different from what is now revealed in the case of some of the coal companies? This indifference on the part of stockholders lies at the foundation of the quasi corrupt management that so frequently appears in connection with corporate interests. By encouraging lax management, it lays the basis for the too common distrust towards stocks as investments, and thereby puts an embargo in the way of corporate enterprise. Stockholders are therefore not only their own enemies, but also the enemies of a form of employing capital on which the progress of the country is most vitally dependent.

—Concerning the critical position of the coal roads a financial correspondent makes the following pointed assertions, some of which are applicable to the secret history of other corporations:

> There is reason to believe that the connection of the companies referred to, with coal mining has inured largely to the benefit of directors at the expense of the stockholders, and if the inside history of their transactions was made known, it would probably prove to be a revelation of frauds which have too often been practiced by railway directors with impunity. A significant commentary upon the sort of management these companies have been subjected to is furnished by the decline in the two principal coal stocks, dealt in here, and the stockholders who have suffered so much have a right to demand an explanation of the large increase of indebtedness referred to beyond any that has hitherto been vouchsafed. Directors have been far too much in the habit of treating the railways they controlled as if they were their own private property, and it is high time they should be made aware that they are trustees in whom breach of trust is a crime. Let the directors of the four companies in question answer at the bar of public opinion, if not elsewhere, as to what has become of the vast amount of money represented by an increase of nearly a hundred and twelve millions in their stock and bonded indebtedness within the space of five years. What have they to show for it? They cannot point to increased length of road or equipment, nor yet to dividends paid, to account for such a vast outlay, and the question recurs, how much did they and others concerned with them individually profit by it? That every purchase and investment made by them was in some way a job by which they promoted their own pecuniary ends, there is little reason to doubt. Yet the persons controlling these coal railways are of the highest respectability, but appearances were against them, and it is incumbent on them as men who value their good name to explain.

—The Committee of the London Stock Exchange proposes, from the beginning of next year, to adopt a change in the official par of exchange which has been fixed for dealing in securities expressed in American currency. The present official par is 4s 6d per dollar, which is widely different from the real par, and the consequence is that to allow for this difference the current quotations in dollars are much below what they would be if the exchange at which they were to be converted into sterling approximated more closely to the real exchange between the dollar and the pound. It is proposed, accordingly, to substitute 4s for 4s 6d, and by this change the difference will be hardly appreciable, so that the current quotations in future will represent somewhat closely the actual proportion of the price of the stocks and shares quoted to the price of issue or nominal par. As it is, American securities are at a constant apparent discount in the London market, even when they are at or above par, and the quotation is necessarily puzzling. The improved quotation of American securities on the London Stock Exchange will commence simultaneously with the amended quotation of the New York Exchange on London, directly representing the relation of the dollar to the pound sterling.

—The following table shows the prices for gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 18, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¾	118¾			118¾	
5-20's, 1865	112¾	112¾			112¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝	113⅝			113⅝	
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	116¼			116¼	
5-20's, 1867	116⅛	116⅛			116⅛	
5-20's, 1868, registered	118½	118½			118½	
5-20's, 1868	118½	118½			118½	
10-40's	115⅞	115⅞			115⅞	
10-40's, coupons	116	116			116	
Currency 6's	126¾	126¾			126¾	
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾			115¾	
Western Union Tel.	72	72¾	73	72⅝	72½	72¾
Pacific Mail	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23	23	23⅜
Panama		128		128		
Adams Express		107		107½		
Wells-Fargo Express		83		83½		
American Express		59⅝				
United States Ex.		61¼		61⅞		
New York Central		102½			102	
Erie	10⅛					10⅛
Michigan Central	39⅜	40	40	40	40	39⅞
Michigan Southern		53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Illinois Central		86		86		
Cleveland & Pitts.		90⅜		90⅜		
Chicago & Northwest				36⅞		36¾
Do. preferred	60¼			61⅜	61⅝	61
Rock Island	105½		105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
St. Paul common	30¾	30⅝	31			30⅝
Do. preferred	65⅛	65⅛		65⅝		65½
Wabash, common	3					2
Fort Wayne				101⅜		
Ohio & Mississippi			12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Union Pacific		63⅛		64		63⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe						12⅞
Atlantic & Pac. pref.						1½
Iron Mountain		18		18		
C., C. & I. C.				3¾		3¼
Missouri Pacific						3
South Carolinas, Apl		33				
South Carolinas, July		32¼				
Missouri 6's		102½				

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	49⅝
Reading	44	44¼	....
United Cos. of N. J.	....	138¾	....
Pitts., Tit'ville & Buf.	10½	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	102¼	51¼
Central Transportation	44	44¼	....
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	81	82¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $404,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $37,030. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling 484½@485½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110 and closed at 109⅝. Borrowing rates 1-64 per diem to 2 per cent. per annum. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. The new 4½ per cents. sold to-day at 111¼@111½ for registered. Railroad bonds generally strong and higher, especially for coal issues. State securities quiet. The stock market opened ½@¾ per cent. lower than it closed on Saturday, the latter New Jersey Central. From the opening until noon the general market advanced ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter Western Union Telegraph. The next largest advance was in Northwestern preferred, 1 per cent. After midday Western Union declined ¾ per cent. New York Central advanced in the first two hours 2¼ per cent., but later fell off 1 per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose 1⅛ and subsequently declined 1⅝ per cent.; Delaware and Hudson Canal lost 1 per cent. During the afternoon the general market was steady, but Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 68 to 65½ regular and 64½, seller seven, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 76¾ to 76 regular and 74, seller sixty. In last hour the market was steady until near the close, when there was a slight decline. In coal stocks there was a recovery of 2 per cent. in Delaware and Hudson and ⅝ in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central. New York Central in the last hour was noticeably weak on reports concerning Commodore Vanderbilt. The most active stocks were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake Shore, Western Union and New Jersey Central. Borrowing rates for coal shares to-day were 1-16@⅛ per cent., although some purchases under the rule were made at a greater difference than the above rates. Among other stocks, Michigan Central loaned flat to 1-32 and Western Union at 1-32 per diem. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were strongly held at the close on the belief that the latter will share the improved fortunes of Lake Shore, which, it is thought, will soon resume its 2 per cent. dividend. The directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railrod Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable October 27. The transfer books close on the 30th inst. Transactions 115,000 shares, of which 3,030 were Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 3,000 Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 30,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,000 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	72⅝	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	13	Toledo & Wabash	2
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	3
Pacific Mail	23	St. Paul	30½
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	65½
Do. preferred	4	Ft. Wayne	102½
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Ex.	84½	Do. preferred	10
American Ex.	60¼	Chicago & Alton	97½
U. S. Express	61¼	Do. preferred	106
New York Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	12¼
Erie	10	Burl'g'n & Quincy	116
Do. preferred	15	Delaware & Lack.	76¼
Harlem	136	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15¼
Do. preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	39⅝	Atlantic & P. pref.	1½
Panama	128	Indiana Central	3½
Lake Shore	53⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe.	13¼
Illinois Central	86	Union Pac. stock	63¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	90¼	Central Pac. bonds	110⅜
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	106¼
Do preferred	61	Do. land grants	104
C., C., C. & I.	61	Do. S. F. bonds	91
N. J. Central	36		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅝	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	112¾	10-40's, registered	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝	10-40's, coupons	116½
5-20's, 1867	116	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	118½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	108¾
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, September 18, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 107¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 9⅝; do preferred 18.

PARIS, September 18.—Rentes 106 francs 49½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 18.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Gold 110⅛. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 534½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 18, 1876.

Commercial affairs were considerably deranged by the storms of the past three days, the transportation of freights being delayed and business being reduced by the adverse weather. The oil trade furnished little news on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication; the jobbing business in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise was reduced by the indisposition of buyers to come out in the storms, and other mercantile operations were similarly delayed. As a result the day's trade was limited and sluggish with no particular news of importance to report in prices or business done. The general aspect of trade is undoubtedly undergoing a gradual course of improvement. The increase of activity is more evident in the East than in this city, the improvement here being rather small as yet. Concerning the condition of trade in New York the *Herald's* commercial article says:

> There is at last no mistaking the fact that the indications of a probable active trade movement for the fall season which have been accumulating during the past six weeks were not deceptive, for merchandise has not moved so freely as at present for many seasons, fall or spring, and the evidences of thrift are rapidly accumulating, and almost the same degree of activity which has for some weeks obtained for a few of the leading articles of merchandise now extends to very many. In fact, in nearly all departments of trade there is at the present writing an unwonted degree of buoyancy and activity, which are the sure harbingers of an extensive fall business. The purer tenor of politics, which is manifest in the nominations of a better class of politicians, is yielding fruit already, and the active season which is dawning upon the mercantile world is due in a great part to this. The old-time apprehension and distrust are giving place to confidence, and this is reflected by the active trade movement which has sprung up on every hand. Nearly all descriptions of merchandise have been more freely dealt in during the week while in several departments there has been a very active movement at steadily enhancing value. And yet the advance has been very moderate considering the activity; but this is one of the most hopeful indications, giving assurance of the absence of that spirit of speculation which causes such an inflation as to render certain a reaction and consequent probable collapse. The bulk of the purchases thus far have been in response to a legitimate demand for consumption, which is increasing day by day. To be sure, there has been more speculation, the restoration of confidence having brought with it a more venturesome spirit, and even the cautious merchant is not afraid to risk a large expenditure with the probabilities of remuneration strong in his favor. Dry goods have ruled buoyant and firm all through the week and the market has been strengthened by each successive auction sale, all of which have been successful. Breadstuffs have been more active, although transactions have been restricted by the scarcity of supplies. Prices have advanced very materially, both for flour and wheat, although the market closed very quiet. There has been a good demand for corn all through the week, but during the latter part there has been a very active movement, partly on speculative account, which insured a further enhancement. Provisions have been about as irregular as ever, though there has been a substantial recovery from the low prices current a week ago. Freights and charters have ruled heavy under a fair outward movement of all the principal articles of export, and rates have been sustained, though not appreciably advanced.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,996	Apples, bbls	117
Corn, bus	462	Cheese, bxs	152
Wheat, bus	1,680	Butter, pkgs	42
Rye, bus	140	Bacon, pcs	2,563
Oats, bus	2,136	Bacon, tcs	15
Hay, bales	65	Potatoes, bus	80

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is steady with values quite firm. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 16 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ⅌ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is steady but business is very quiet. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c Ohio ditto; 50@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are in fair demand but prices are rather easy under a good supply. We quote prime white new at 35@36c; mixed do 32@34c. Old nominal at 35@36c for prime white; 33@34c for mixed; white Western 36@37c. Rye is firm; we quote at 62@65c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady and prices are firm and unchanged. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ⅌ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ⅌ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—There are very light receipts of baled and hardly any business. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but not quotably higher. We quote bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is steady with a moderate demand and rather light receipts. We quote at $1 75@2 00 for choice; 75c@$1 50 for common.

BEANS—There is a dull market and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand for choice and fancy qualities is active and prices are firm, especially for choice fresh rolls. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 25@26c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The trade continues quite active and prices are firm at the recent advance. We quote August makes of Ohio factory at 10@10½c to the wholesale trade; jobbing at 11@11½c; July do 9¼@10c in round lots; 10@10½c in a jobbing way. New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11½c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The market is active at firm prices, with receipts still rather light. We quote strictly fresh at 20@21c ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—The supply of some kinds was rather light and trade was not very active, but still rules at steady prices. Peaches were scarce and firm at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ⅌ ℔; new California 20@23c ⅌ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 30@40c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Receipts of Irish are almost nothing, and trade is very light at steady prices. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 75 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 75@80c ⅌ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in better supply and easier. We quote at $3 75@4 00 ⅌ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $4 00@4 25.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 ⅌ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The business to-day was rather light, but considering the disadvantageous circumstances of weather, &c., was about all that could be expected. Prices are steady and unchanged with moderate receipts.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¼@8½c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 16c ⅌ ℔ for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ⅌ ℔; in half barrels 12¾c ⅌ ℔; in buckets 13¼c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14c ⅌ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 13¾c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 62@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $19 00 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ⅌ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ ℔.

Groceries.

There was a moderate supply of orders by mail, but the attendance of buyers in person was somewhat restricted by the bad weather. The volume of business in the leading staples was rather light, but this is believed to result entirely from temporary causes, and the outlook of the trade is good. The only change of importance in values is the advance of ½c in roasted coffees, which is noted below. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	⅌ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 @24½c	Standard A	11 @11½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅞@11 c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10⅝@10⅞c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10½
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26 @26½c	Crushed	11¾c
2d grades do	23½@25½c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gal.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9 c
Starch.	⅌ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3¾@4	California, ⅌ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4¼@5 c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Her'ng	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ⅌ ℔	6¼
No. 2 medium	12 00	Medium Georges	5¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Halibut, ⅌ ℔	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	No. 1 Herring, ⅌ bx	35
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	Scaled herring do	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, old, 9¾c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ⅌ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 65@1 70.

Petroleum.

September 18.—The week opened with a little fluctuation, but values closed at about the opening figures, and there was no particular change of importance to note.

CRUDE—Market opened at a slight advance on the closing prices of Saturday, $3 88¾ being bid, and strengthened up to $3 88¾. From this point it receded gradually to $3 85, then again took an upward turn to $3 88¾, which price is now bid. Union 7½c below United. Conduit—None offering. Shipment is a trifle more in demand and may be quoted at $3 90 as the outside price; well rates $3 85.

REFINED—The market was quiet but steady, and business moved along as usual without important changes. We quote standard white at 22¾@23c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 23@23¼c for the home trade. New York rules at 26@26½c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 26@26½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25¾@26c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 18.—Market opens quiet at $3 85⅝ bid.

OIL CITY, September 18.—Market steady with not much doing; $3 86¼ bid for United; immediate shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, September 18.—Market quiet with not much business; held at $3 90.

TIDIOUTE, September 18.—Market quiet at $3 90@3 92½.

PARKERS, September 18.—Sales of United at $3 85⅝; shipment $3 95.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 18.—Petroleum dull; crude 19¼c; refined 26c; cases 30@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Refined petroleum 26c; crude 19@19½c.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Refined petroleum 19d; spirits do 12d.

ANTWERP, September 18.—Refined petroleum 51 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.	1,912

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 18, 1876.

The Market.

Notwithstanding the pelting rain, lowering clouds and thick and thin mud [illegible] and sellers were out in force, and b[illegible] "dickering" as to prices was displayed. [illegible] will you give?" and "what will you take[illegible] questions soon settled by the incessant and ever increasing rain drops. But rain or no rain, and let the mud and slush be what it might, cattle were sold up fully to, if not a shade better, prices than last week.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows the arrivals of cattle, sheep and hogs to-day by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at these yards, as furnished by Mr. Stone, clerk of the freight depot. It will be seen that cattle are in excess of last week only five head and we may add that the quality of the stock was no better than last Monday:

CATTLE.

Consignee	Where from.	Head.
Marks & Bro	Chicago	34
Marks & Kohn	Chicago	19
L. Rosenburg	Chicago	19
Isaac Kohn	Chicago	18
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	35
Shamburg & Zeigler	Chicago	72
A. Moonshine	Chicago	17
L. Rothchild	Chicago	17
Rothchild & Co.	Chicago	20
F. Rick	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	18
James Hunter	Chicago	15
S. Salinger	Chicago	20
N. C. Manner	Perrysville	19
E. Holdman	Zanesville	63
Total		404

HOGS AND SHEEP.

W. Hockenburger. Bayard. 1 car hogs and sheep
W. Hockenburger. Bayard. 1 car hogs

HOGS.

The offerings of swine are on the increase, but although sales are made as a general rule, in a retail way, at a shade above wholesale prices, yet they rule in sympathy with current prices at East Liberty and other points. We quote as follows:

Best butchers'	$6 00@6 50
Good butchers'	5 50@5 75
Roughs	5 25@5 60

CATTLE.

As above remarked, cattle was fully up to last week's prices, and some assert a shade better. All sold at the following figures:

Best butchers' stock, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s.	$5 50@5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 30@4 40
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Common cattle, 900 to 1,000 ℔s	3 70@3 80
Inferior, 800 to 900 ℔s	3 50@3 60
Stockers	3 00@3 30
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@3 00
Veal calves	4 25@5 25

SHEEP.

Run of sheep and lambs light and mostly sold out by noon at the following figures, which do not vary materially from last week's quotations, which were:

Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 85@5 00
Choice, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 20@4 40
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@3 95
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	2 70@2 90
Lambs, per head	1 40@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Offerings light and market dull at following prices:

Extra choice milkers	$50 00@65 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	20 00@25 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 18.—Beeves—Counting 76 carloads due, but not in, the receipts yesterday and to-day were 4,500 head, making 11,000 head for the week, against 10,920 head last week. Market somewhat irregular and unsettled; good and extra steers lower than last Friday. Bulk of sales to the wholesale slaughters would average $1 00 per head lower than sales of like grades on any previous day since last week; choicest selected steers $10 75@11 00; common to strictly prime native steers and oxen $8 50@10 50; a couple of carloads of ordinary Texas cattle sold at a fraction over $8 00.

Sheep—Receipts yesterday and to-day 7,700 head, making 30,020 head for the week, against 35,840 head last week. Sheep about steady at $4 00@6 00. Lambs dull at $4 50@6 25, with a few best up to $6 50@6 62½.

Swine—Receipts 8,325 head, making 21,750 head for the week, against 22,860 head last week. None for sale alive.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—Hogs steady; common light $5 25@5 37½; fair to good heavy $6 25@6 45, latter extra butchers'.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04¼@1 04⅝ cash; $1 03¼@1 03⅜ October; $1 03⅜ November; No. 3, 91c; rejected 75c. Corn steady; No. 2, 46c cash; 45¾c September; 44½c October; 43¾c November; rejected 44⅝c. Oats dull; 32½c cash; 33c October. Rye dull at 64½c. Barley firm at 75c cash; 78c October. Pork dull and lower; $15 95@16 00 cash and October; $14 55 the year. Lard dull; 10.20c cash; 10.07½c October; 9.65c the year. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 6½c. Whisky dull $1 08.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Flour in moderate demand and prices unchanged; receipts 15,000 barrels. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal steady at $2 65@2 90. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 37,000 bushels; amber Kansas, new, $1 23; amber Tennessee $1 2½; white Indiana, new, $1 30; No. 2 Chicago, old, $1 25. Rye steady; State 85@88c. Barley firm at 99c@$1 02. Corn dull; receipts 52,000 bushels; mixed, steam, 58@59c; damaged 52@55c. Oats steady; receipts 52,000 bushels; prime firm; Western mixed and State 35@49c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c. Molasses firm. Sugar—Fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; prime 9⅞c. Rice steady. Turpentine firm at 33c. Eggs steady; Western 21@23c. Pork dull at $16 75@16 90. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; long clear city 9¼c. Lard dull; prime steam 10.35@10⅜c. Butter steady; Western 16@30c. Cheese quiet and firm at 6@12c. Whisky a shade lower at $1 11.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—Cotton inactive at 10⅞c. Flour quiet and steady at $5 25@5 40. Wheat dull; red $1 03@1 12. Corn steady at 46c. Oats dull at 35@42c. Rye steady at 68c. Barley in good demand at 95@98c. Pork dull and lower at $16 50@16 75. Lard inactive and lower; steam 10½c; kettle 11½@12½c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders steady at 7c; sides, clear rib, 8¾@9c. Bacon steady at 7¾@8@9¼@10c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 08. Butter firm; choice Western extra 22@23c; packing grades 17@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Cloverseed 11c. Flour firm; extra $4 00@4 15; fancy mixed $6 00@6 25. Wheat dull; red $1 10@1 18; amber $1 20@1 26. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; yellow 59@60c; mixed 56½@58c. Oats dull; Western new 35½c. Whisky firm; Western $1 12. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 31@33c; do firsts 30c; Western extras 26@27c; do firsts 22@23c. Cheese firm at 10½@11½c. Eggs steady at 23@24c.

BOSTON, September 18.—Flour steady; superfine Western $4 75@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 00@7 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@6 50; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 25@8 00; fancy Minnesota $7 00@9 00. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 58½@61c. Oats—No. 2 white and mixed 42@49c; rejected 39@41c.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—California white wheat average 9s 7d@9s 10d; do club 9s 10d@10s 1d; red Western spring, 8s 3d@9s 6d; winter 9s 3d@9s 5d. Flour 22½@23½s. Corn 25¾@26s. Oats 3@3¼s. Barley 3½s. Lard 51½s. Cheese 56s. Tallow 43½c. Rosin—Common 5½s; pale 14s. Turpentine 25s.

TOLEDO, September 18.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 14½; No. 1 amber Michigan $1 17; No. 3 red $1 03½; do Dayton and Michigan $1 05; rejected red 98½c. Corn steady; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 49¼; no grade 46c; damaged 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 35c; mixed held at 36c; rejected 30c.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour firm; extra $3 50@3 75; family $4 00@4 50. Wheat dull at $1 00@1 05. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firmer at 34c. Pork steady at $17 50@18 00. Others unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 08.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 17½ No. 2 $1 07¼; No. 3 99½c. Corn steady; No. 2 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2 35c. Rye firm; No. 1 66½c. Barley steady; No. 2 86c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Corn steady at 52c. Oats dull at 39c. Lard dull at 11¼@12c. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, September 18.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 29; No. 1 amber Michigan $1 23. Corn unchanged.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—Cotton steady at 10⅝c. Other markets quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The print market was very active with a strong upward tendency; Simpson's, Albion, Union and Gloucester solid black prints are up to 7c; Dunnels and Gloucester fancy prints are advanced. Cotton goods in steady request and firmer. Woolen goods in fair demand. Worsted dress goods active and closely sold up. The *Express* says of the trade: "During the past week the jobbers have been almost overrun with customers from every section of the Union and the distribution of goods has been on a very large scale. The demand has extended to all fabrics suitable for fall and winter wear and the assortment laid in by jobbers early in the season have been very much broken; so much so in fact as to necessitate the constant purchase from domestic commission merchants and importers. With this great increase in the volume of trade it is a noticeable fact that our merchants are still very cautious and conservative in regard to credits, preferring to lose some customers than to open any doubtful accounts. Many houses have transacted so large a business that the days have been found too short to complete transactions, and the work of invoicing and preparing the goods for shipment has occupied the time of the clerks frequently during the greater part of the night. It is many seasons since the dry goods jobbing trade of New York city has passed through the activity which has characterized it thus far this fall, and merchants generally hail it as a permanent recuperation of business and a return to more prosperous times."

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Cotton weak at 11⅝@11 9-16c. Futures—September 11⅝@11 5-16c; October 11 3-32@11 3-16c; November 11 3-32@11 3-16c; December 11 7-32@11¼c; January 11 7-32@11⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Cotton firm at 6@6 1-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,102 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Russia	September 20	Liverpool.
Pommerania	September 21	Hamburg.
State of Indiana	September 21	Glasgow.
City of Chester	September 23	Liverpool.
Celtic	September 23	Liverpool.
Elysia	September 23	London.
Donau	September 23	Bremen.
Montana	September 26	Liverpool.
Scythia	September 27	Liverpool.
Suevia	September 28	Hamburg.
State of Georgia	September 28	Glasgow.
City of Richmond	September 30	Liverpool.
Othello	September 30	Hull.
Arragon	September 30	Bristol.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	September 21	Liverpool
Vaderland	September 23	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	September 28	Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	September 23	Liverpool
Marathon	September 30	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE — OR † Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Brownsville	21	5	..	..	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	21	5	†0	10	E.	Hazy.
Cincinnati	17	1	—1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	5	5	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	6	2	..	..	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	9	11	—0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	10	9	—0	5	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	8	2	—0	7	W.	Clear.
Memphis	16	8	†1	7	N. W.	Hazy.
Nashville	1	7	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	6	3	—0	1	S.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	20	0	†14	6	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	10	3	—0	1	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	22	2	..	..	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	21	4	—0	4	N.	Fair.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 18, 1876.
River 27 feet and falling. Weather cloudy.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., September 18, 1876.
River [illegible] cloudy; thermometer [illegible]

WHEELING, W. VA., September 18, 1876.
River rising rapidly [illegible] Departed—Nail City, St. Louis; Express, Parkersburg. The Emma Graham left for Pittsburgh on Sunday at 10 P. M.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham		Cincinnati.

Departed.

John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Salt Valley	DeWolf	Ironton.

MONONGAHELA—Twenty-one feet and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva....4 P. M.
Zanesville..Carrie Brooks...Darlington, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated twenty-one feet and rising, both rivers being on a high. The weather was showery.

THE mosquitos have emigrated—gone South.

THE Dugan Brothers are in the coal business at Louisville.

COTTON VALLEY is the name of a new boat building at Portsmouth.

THERE is no truth in the report that John L. Reno had committed suicide.

THE new engines built at Portsmouth for the Charles Morgan are about completed.

FROM indications last evening the water would be too high for navigable purposes.

THE new steamer Hard Cash, Captain Rees, has deferred her departure till Thursday.

THE favorite steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left for Ironton with a good trip.

THE United States beacon-light tender Lily leaves Cincinnati to-morrow for Pittsburgh.

THERE will be no coal departures until we have considerably less water and not much then.

VERY CLOSE.—The steamer Coal Valley arrived at Cincinnati at 5:30 A. M. and the Hornet No. 2 at 6 A. M.

THE Cooke has gone into the Evansville and Cairo trade, with Captain Howard of the Idlewild in command.

THE Rover and barges, of Gray's Iron Line, are receiving for St. Louis and way ports and will have dispatch.

THE Monongahela river was running full of heavy drift. The damage to property along the river will be large.

WHEN the water gets to a reasonable stage Captain Rowley will commence cleaning out this end of the river.

THE steamer Hercules, Captain Nixon, has her tow hitched up to leave as soon as the water declines sufficiently.

CAPTAIN E. W. GOULD has contracted at Louisville for a new steamer 245 feet long, 40 feet beam and 7½ feet hold.

THE favorite packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, is *en route* for this city. She will be on time and leave as announced.

J. H. GRIFFITHS, clerk of the Mary Miller, having recovered from his recent illness, has resumed his duties in the office.

THE fine passenger packet Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, is announced for Wednesday, her regular day for Cincinnati.

THE punctual packet John Snowdon, Captain P. Donaldson, leaves at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE United States snagboat E. H. Woodruff, Captain George W. Rowley, arrived and departed. There is nothing for her to do on the present stage of water.

CAPTAIN DARLINGTON, of the Carrie Brooks, was waiting last evening for a dispatch from the Muskingum, the tenor of which will decide whether he leaves to-day.

THE St. Louis and New Orleans freight and passenger line, of St. Louis, has been incorporated. The boats are the fourteen of the pool line, and the owners are the incorporators and directors.

THE new and splendid steamer Hard Cash, Captain James H. Rees, is being hurried with all possible dispatch. She will leave for Cairo, Memphis and White river, and will go through without reshipping.

GONE TO THE CENTENNIAL.—Captain Z. W. Carmack and family left yesterday for the Centennial to be absent two or three weeks. We hope the Captain and all his party will have a glorious time and enjoy themselves all the time.

HO FOR THE MUSKINGUM!—The famous Carrie Brooks, Captain H. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat has excellent accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Pitman and Schultz.

THE handsome steamer Fanchon, Captain Sweeney, leaves Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:49 P. M. train from this city. She leaves in place of the Andes. The Fanchon is a first-class boat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Hambleton has charge of the office.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking of coal, says: There is very little demand from city dealers, and the indications are that the price will be very low. Best quality second pool has been sold for seven cents, ninety days time, and the lower grades have sold for six and a half cents. But few buyers even at these figures.

KANAWHA RIVER.—The officers of the Virgie Lee report that both sides of the river, from the mouth to Charleston, are lined with logs that had been carried away by the flood. It is said that 7,000 logs came out of Elk river alone. It is thought that no further work will be done on the dam this year. The two dredge boats were at coal.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About noon yesterday, when most people were at dinner, a flat boat floated past Market street, struck the steamer Ironsides and knocked a hole in her side, near the stern. She took water rapidly. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent her from sinking. The hole was stopped and she was pumped out by a towboat that came to her assistance and is now all right.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says in reference to porters on steamboats: Railroads handle baggage free, and why can't steamboats do the same? If steamboats wish to compete with railroads for passenger travel, they should lay out all inducements they can to secure it. I have heard a great deal of complaint this season of having to pay extra for baggage. Let the first or second steward attend to checking after being carried on board by a deckhand. I think it would increase the travel by river.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: We notice among the many fortunate oil kings who have made fortunate strikes in the recent advance in the price of oil, the name of Sam Woods, who will be remembered by many old boatmen as having been second clerk with Captain Hugh White many years ago. Sam was a genius, and had quite good luck to get a big oil well, and equally quite good sense to quit the river and take care of it and enjoy his fortune. It was Sam who said of the only hotel in Cairo that it was mighty convenient to stop thre, as the bed quilts were made out of tripe, and a man could lie in bed and eat his breakfast and not be at the trouble of getting up.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

National Tube Works, 6 cars iron; Lewis, O & P, 1 do, 5 csks hinges; A D Clark, 5 bbls oil; D Dunseath, 2 do potatoes, 1 do apples; W J Meek & Co, 10 cases coffins; Atwood & McC, lot tools, etc; Armstrong & Co, 22 sks kegs; Bissell & Co, 35 bdls papers; E Webster, 2 casks e ware; A Speer & Son, lot steel shape; Keil & R, 1 car flour and brn, 226 bgs middlings; H Schnelliback, 192 sks oats; J H Loh & Co, 11 bbls apples, 1 do potatoes; Voigt, M & Co, 3 do apples; Graff, B & Co, 2 cars 1 stone; Haworth & D, 1 bx raisins; N J Braden, 402 do cheese; G Kann, 18 bdls hides, 1 do sheep pelts; R A Carson, 14 bxs flour; J Callery & Co, 3 sks tails; Houck, McC & Co, 300 bbls flour; J C Brownwell, 100 do; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls do; Mills & Co, 100 do lime; Herzog & Bachman, 10 cases tobc; Schomaker & Co, 7 do; Crescent Spring Co, 2 bxs springs; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 12 casks pearl ash; Friedly, Ream & Co, 1 car bran, 100 bbls flour; Union Glass Co, 2 bxs g ware; B D Moore, 1 car staves and heading; McElveen & Cochrane, lot furniture; George Heaps & Bro, 1 bbl apples; Logan, Gregg & Co, 19 bdls forks, 5 do hooks; Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co, 6 bdls forks; Keystone Ice Co, 1 car ice; T C Jenkins, 600 bbls flour; P Frantzman & Co, 100 do; W B Hays & Son, 25 tcs lard, 25 hf-bbls do, 200 bkts do; Reese Owens & Co, 25 hf-bbls do, 3 bbls mess beef; J S Finch & Co, 10 do whisky; Walker, Dunlevy & Co, 20 hf-bbls lard, 100 bkts do; Johnson, Eagye, Earl & Co, 50 bxs soap; Schomaker & Co, 55 do, 100 bbls flour; Rowe, Rosenberg & Co, 4 do brandy, 4 do whisky; T B Ryne, 5 do whisky; F W Jenkins & Bro, 450 do flour; E H Myers & Co, 470 pcs shoulders; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 250 pigs lead; Head, Carson & Co, 50 bbls pickles, 50 hf do; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls flour; Brown Bros, 5 bbls dried beef; Fleming, Agnew & Co, 1 bx hardware, 2 do bs ware, 3 bbls do; G H Garber, 3 bxs paper, 1 pkg do; R C Schmertz & Co, 1 cask cullet; Atlantic Glass Co, 2 bxs g ware; Hubbard, B & Co, 1 board saws; J W Morrison, 2 bxs frames; Fisher, Thomas & Co, 4 vault lights; Weisbrod & Walther, 10 bbls peas; Houck, McCaeue & Co, 20 bbls oat meal; J Crawford & Co, 2 cask hardware; J A Renshaw & Co, 35 bbls flour; J H Slease, 5 bxs h h goods; Jerry Coughlin, 1 bx cigars; Peabody, Hugus & Co, 120 bbls flour; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 do.

ELEVATOR—H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 24 sacks wheat; Jas H Loh & Co, 10 pails tobc; J Fullerton & Son, 10 pails tobc; Martin Derrick, 2 stands plums; Aiken, Wallace & P, 27 stands plums; Voight, Mabood & Co, 13 tubs butter; Willert & Wallace, 1 sack feathers; Valley Lock Co, 2 bbl apples; G Wallace & Son, 10 bdls beef hds, 1 calf, 1 bbl tallow; Penn Lead Co, 85 kegs lead; 187 kegs lead; 187 kegs lead; S B Thompson, 1 car staves; P S Stewart, 1 car bran; Aug Dapp, 1 car staves; Jas Lindsay & Co, 123 bxs chimneys; S Lindsay & Co, 65 bdls flour, 140 sks flour; S H Smith, 7 bdls P sacks; R E Sellers & Co, 1 bbl whisky; D W C Carroll, 1 box beer; Carter, Bros & Co, 10 ½bls p tobc; M E Cochran, 2 rolls batting; M Gisal, 1 car oats; J M White & Co, 105 sks flour, 120 do feed; S Lindsap, J & Co, 20 bbls flour; Fahnestock White Lead Co, 1 bx putty; Herald Printing Co, 1 keg p ink; D A Houston, 371 b c sides; James H Lotz, 1 car staves; J Porterfield & Co, 25 boxes starch; E Warner & Son, 5 bbls whisky; J Dunlap, 100 bdls elbows; R & W Jenkinson, 1 case s tobc; C A Warmcastle, 1 car staves; Rothermund & Co, 3 doz chairs, 2 rockers, 6 bdls seats, 2 do legs; S B Thompson, 1 car staves; Weyman & Bros, 1 hhd tobacco.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Lockhart, F & Co, 10 cars oil; F Alden, 2 do g stone; 1 Leisey & Co, 1 do beer; Long & Co, 3 cars p mch; S G Miller, 1 do oats, J Hostman & Co, 1 car piam; J Reckert, 172 pcs s pipe; Paine, A & Co, 53 bbls oil; B Tripp & Co, 8 do; W Hutchinson, 25 pcs s pipe; W Pickersgill, 3 bxs sto s; Gallinger & Co, 23 bbls g ware; M W Sackett & Co, 3 cask e ware; S S P Mill Co, 1 car shingles; J Woodwell & Co, 21 bdls wire; Lewis, O & P, 7 do; J H Loh & Co, 7 tubs butter, 4 bxs eggs; Head & McE, 4 cars do; H J McCracken, 83 bags oats; P Duff & Son, 48 do; J Rose, 2 cars Luebbe Bros, 50 bxs stand; W H Barker, 5 bdls wood in shape; Pickersgill, L & Co, 4 do; Ellsier & Co, 23 pcs scenery; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 cars grease; J D Baldwin, 15 cars paint; Fairman & H, 234 bags bran.

Ironton.

BY STEAMER SALT VALLEY.—Johnson, Eagly, Earl & Co, 50 qr butts tobc, 18 cads do; A Milliken & Son, 13 pkgs furniture; C Claggett, 11 do do; J L Lytle & Co, 51 do do; G Kettre, 4 do do; Mrs Maggie Benson, 1 lot h w goods; Loomis & Collard, 105 tons pig iron; C A Warmcastle, 668 new oil bbls; B D Moore, 254 do do, Warden & Oxnard, 303 do do; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 99 pekng bbls; Spencer, McKay & Co, 18 m t ale kegs; E T Mitchell, 883 bdls kegs hoops; J F Stone, 2,500 do poles; Thos Wightman, 2 hhds callets; Thompson & Co, 3 bags feathers; W[illegible] Flaccus & Son, 1 bdl leather; Penna Salt [illegible] Co, 23 m t carboys; Brush & Lyons, 5 bbl[illegible] ell pins; J H McKee & Sons, 5 [illegible] 4 pkgs h w stuff; J Kaiser, [illegible] do; S M Davidson, 10 bxs cigars; B[illegible] & Co, 1 bbl sorghum.

Receipts of Me[illegible]

				Bl's.
Pittsb'gh, F[illegible]		10	10	......
Cleve. & [illegible]		50	......	30
P. R. [illegible]	20	......	70	29
	409	220	80	56

[illegible]N AND PRODUCE.

[O]NLY GRAIN WAREHOUSE
IN PITTSBURGH
WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND TRACK CONNECTIONS.
LAING & McKALLIP
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal,
357 Liberty St. 134 Fifth Ave., and Thirty-first St. and A. V. R. R.

SEEDS, FRUIT, PRODUCE. BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE
HENRY REA, Jr.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 LIBERTY ST. OPPOSITE SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
All letters of inquiry will receive prompt answers.

Sundries.
100 bbls Double Extra Family Flour, made from Tennessee wheat.
2,000 bushels Wheat.
10 tons Ground Feed.
1,000 Cotton Bags, cheap.
3,000 Heavy India Bags. For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street, UP STAIRS.

WHEAT.

A few cars CHOICE SPRING WHEAT, in Elevator, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
352 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A Handsome Burial Vault,
in the most picturesque part of Allegheny Cemetery. Is entirely new. Granite Front. Contains 12 apartments faced with Marble. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
Apply to
ALEX. CASKEY,
Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,
CORNER PENN AVE. AND THIRTY-SECOND ST.

For Sale.
PLANING MILL SITE,
on which was erected a first class Mill doing the best business in Lawrence county, but which Mill was burned lately. Commenced running April 28, 1876, and was never idle a single day; orders pushing all the time. A siding of the E. & P. R. R. within 20 feet of the Mill. Said Site is in the rapidly growing town of Wampum, Pa., on the E. & P. R. R. Boiler and Engine will be made complete. Ground will either be sold or leased to suit purchasers. Apply to
R. D. DAVIDSON,
Wampum, Pa.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Pressed, Cut and Blown Glassware.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
DYSPEPSIA is the costly price we pay for luxuries. All civilized nations suffer from it, more or less, but none so much as the people of the United States. It is here, in the new world, that the disease has become domesticated, and we, as a people, have threatened to monopolize its miseries. Let us check its further progress, by the use of
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
TThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 48
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
TThs Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
9 WATER STREET.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

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S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....187 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works......Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings......61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....396 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Preston......33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....944 Penn ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....336 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 92 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'......87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils......236 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.
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J. T. Bassford......10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).
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Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.
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The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave
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S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty
Matthias & Peck..57 and 59 Ninth st., (Renshaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. F. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 [illegible]
Patent Agent[illegible]
A. C. Johnston [illegible]
Planing [illegible]
S. Logan [illegible]
Q[illegible]
[illegible] 345 Liberty
[illegible] (Notary Public) 108 Smithfield st.
[illegible] 116 Smithfield st.
[illegible]nnock.....114 Fourth ave.
[illegible] Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
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J. McKain.....180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis......cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st
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W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st
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J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave
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Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
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W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
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Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

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JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Finance Committee and Members of Council.
Brookville, Pa., August 30, 1876.

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Passengers by the Salt Valley, with through tickets, will be transferred to the Railroad Packets and arrive at Cincinnati at 6 o'clock Thursday morning.
Freight and Passenger Rates as low as the lowest.
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[illegible]IE BROOKS,
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S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.
SPECIAL—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, positively. J. N. WILLIAMSON, Master.

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A party owning 25 or 30 Barges and a Towboat to join me in a Mining Enterprise on the Kanawha River. Boat and Barges to go in as half interest. Mines now in operation. $40,000 has been expended on the property in improvement.
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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
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Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

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For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
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Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
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We are making STEEL CASTINGS true to pattern, sound and strong. Can be forged or welded easily as Bar Steel. Invaluable for articles requiring great strength and durability. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY,
Twenty-six[illegible]d Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1876. 1876.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it wit[illegible] the [illegible] the special rates given below.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh and other leading cities, East and West—a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

The Campaign Edition

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.665	56	100	W.	Fresh.	H. rain
2 P. M.	29.771	59	87.5	N. W.	Fresh.	Thr't'g.
9 P. M.	29.862	59	87.5	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer... 29.790 | Highest thermom... 59
Mean thermom.... 58.2 | Lowest thermom... 55
Rainfall............ 1.21

Deaths in Allegheny City.

Following are deaths and their causes, in Allegheny, for the week ending September 16, 1876: Adenitis, 1; apoplexy 1; cholera infantum, 3; spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 3; diptheritis, 1; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; heart disease, 1; paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; phthesis pulmonalis, 1; septicimia, 1; suicide, 1; unknown, 4; varioloid, 1. Total, 25. All white.

Threatened Prosecution.

Mr. P. McGee, who keeps a tavern at Webster avenue and Washington street, threatens prosecution against members of colored clubs who paraded in the vicinity of his house on Saturday night. There was a Democratic meeting at the time, of which the colored clubs were not aware, and as they passed by stones were thrown at them. The colored men returned the fire and windows were broken and other damage, it is claimed, was done Mr. McGee's house. Several pistol shots were fired from the crowd.

Major A. M. Brown,

The well-known attorney, is in demand as a stump speaker, as he is in the practice of law. The State Committees of both Pennsylvania and Ohio make calls upon him, while in our own county applications are made for him from all directions. To-morrow, in response to urgent request he goes to Ohio, and will deliver a number of speeches in different places, commencing at Bellaire with Carl Schurz. He will, following that go to Washington and Greene counties, at the request of our State Committee. Major Brown is an effective speaker and a most popular and elegant gentleman.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, city. Argument on the exceptions to the report on exceptions to bankrupt exemptions. Decision reserved.

Christopher and Chas. H. Zug, bankrupts, city. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and usual order made for a final hearing before Register Harper on the ninth prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

This court was engaged all day hearing cases on the argument list.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the matter of the petition of the Commissioners of the Sewickley water works for the appointment of viewers to appraise certain land which the company desire to possess, exceptions were taken and B. C. Christy, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

The balance of the session was taken up with the argument list.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court met for the special purpose of auditing accounts to the September term. So few attorneys and accountants responded to the notice that the court intimated that attachments might have to be issued.

Estate of Elizabeth A. Hoffman, deceased. Return to order of sale filed September 14th, now presented and confirmed *nisi*, as of the 14th inst.

Estate of [illegible] M. Lyon, minor, now deceased. Account of guardian audited, opinion of court filed and decree made. In [illegible] the guardian had sold certain real estate, the property of the decedent and his sister. The question being what disposition should be made of his share of the proceeds of the sale, the Court held that the money should go to the widow, decedent's mother, and at her death it should revert to the sister of decedent, who is also a minor.

Estate of Amos A. Holland, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. In the matter of the citation to John Keefe, the time for the return was extended *nunc pro tunc*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Wagner, indicted for selling liquors to an intoxicated person, W. B. Ross, prosecutor, was found guilty.

Charles Allen, indicted for larceny in stealing a watch from McGovern, was found guilty.

Stephen and Charles Mills, indicted for felonious assault in shooting at George Gibson; jury out.

Patrick McLaughlin, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Thomas Oskin prosecutor, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery.

Patrick Freel, indicted for larceny, in stealing goods from one of the railroad companies, was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Freel was the head of a gang of young thieves, hence the severity of the sentence.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

EAST END REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards held a meeting Saturday evening in East Liberty, and effected a permanent organization for the fall campaign by the election of the following officers: President—W. H. Denniston. Vice Presidents—Alexander Bradley, D. R. Kuhn, Joseph Irwin, G. F. Rahauser, John B. Bayard, P. H. Laufman, Samuel Crawford, Lemuel Spahr, John Allen, Charles T. Neale, J. S. Negley, Joseph R. Mellon, C. W. Batchelor, Hon. Thomas Howard. Secretaries—L. B. Richards, J. J. Lawson and W. H. McConnell. Finance Committee—D. E. Bayard, W. Lowry, D. Aiken, E. C. Negley, J. H. McMasters, W. G. Johnston, J. N. Berlin, J. R. Baum, C. B. Seely, N. N. Booth, B. B. Hunnicutt, Thomas Wallace.

Marching Club Committee—P. D. Perchment, C. C. Atkinson, Samuel Dickey, John Davis, Henry Negley, Fred Baum, Joseph E. Rogers, R. S. Furgeson, G. Singleton, Al. Saunders and William Baird.

Meetings and Speakers—J. F. Denniston, Harris Crawford, R. C. Hazlett, Wm. Schussler and George Shearer.

This organization means business. A hall and reading room will be procured for a headquarters, where members and committee meetings and weekly meetings will also be held, speakers procured, music furnished, documents distributed, etc., etc. If the Nineteenth and Twentieth have been slow in getting under way, they will make it lively from this until the November election.

NOTES.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Republican marching clubs of the South Side, including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth ward clubs, and the Young Men's Central Club, turned out on Saturday night and made a fine display, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the march to the Lawrenceville meeting was deferred.

A meeting of the captains of the Allegheny marching clubs is to be held at Knapp's Battery Armory to-morrow, Wednesday evening. Business of special importance is to be considered, and it is desired that every club should be represented.

The mass meeting of Republicans at Lincoln and Frankstown avenues which was to have been held last evening has been postponed until to-morrow, Wednesday evening.

A splendid meeting was held by the Republicans of West Deer township at Rural Ridge, on Saturday evening last. Speeches were made by Colonel T. M. Bayne and Hon. John C. Newmyer. The whole country around turned out *en masse*, and the enthusiasm was thoroughly heart cheering.

The Eighth ward Republican Club will meet at the Franklin Street Schoolhouse this evening.

A Republican mass meeting will be held this evening at Carson and Twenty-first street, South Side, when Major A. M. Brown, Major Jacob F. Slagle and H. A. Collier will speak.

HO! FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

The Boys in Blue Preparing for the National Convention—Allegheny County to be Well Represented.

The arrangements for the departure of our veteran soldiers to the grand National Convention to be held on the 20th and 21st inst at Indianapolis, Indiana, are nearly completed, and we are pleased to say that Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding districts will be represented by a large delegation of gallant soldiers. During the last few days General Pearson, commander of the Pennsylvania Boys in Blue, General Negley, President of the organization to prepare for the trip, Capts. Braun, Pentecost, Tyson and others, have been very active, mustering recruits and arranging for transportation. There has been no difficulty in either city as to recruits, but the work of procuring transportation was troublesome. At the meeting last evening, held at the Republican Headquarters, things were put in shape so far as possible. The whole number to attend the convention from this vicinity is about three hundred. They will depart from the Union Depot at 5:30 o'clock this evening, and all are requested to assemble at the Republican Headquarters one hour earlier. The Great Western Band has been engaged and will accompany the delegation.

BALTIMORE BOYS IN BLUE.

The following dispatch, received last evening, explains itself:

To Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq.:

Maryland Boys in Blue leave here at 7:25 Tuesday morning, and will arrive in Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock in the evening.

ADAM E. KING,
Comanding Department, Maryland.

We suggest that our Boys in Blue, or some of our marching clubs, turn out and give the Baltimore boys a real hearty welcome. They are well deserving of a cordial reception, and we hope the courtesy will not be overlooked.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE streets, especially those of heavy grade, have been thoroughly cleansed the past two days. Fifth avenue and Wood street, down town, were only made worse by the rain, however.

DR. W. J. MCKNIGHT, the well known druggist at Brookville, was in the city yesterday, visiting friends and noting the changes which have occurred in the thirteen years which have elapsed since his last visit.

Two boys were arrested last night by Detective Miller, of Allegheny, charged with feloniously entering the residence of Mr. Albert Childs, on Church avenue, near Sandusky street. They were locked up to await a hearing.

TRAINS on all the different railroads centering in this city were delayed more or less yesterday morning by the flood and the immense travel to the Centennial. Last evening everything was in good shape and trains were moving as usual.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to run a special horse passenger car, from Lawrenceville to Sharpsburgh, every evening at 10½ o'clock, during the session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference at Butler street church, commencing Wednesday night, 20th.

SCHARFF and Morris had another meeting at the *Leader* office last evening, to arrange for the race, but the negotiations amounted to nothing, as they cannot agree upon the course. Scharff wants the upper Monongahela, while Morris clings to the Allegheny.

MISS REBECCA FORBES was on Saturday elected, by the Board of Trustees, teacher in the grammar department of the Eleventh ward school. Miss Forbes, who is an unusually competent and faithful instructor, will have charge of the highest grammar room in the school.

THE Allegheny veterans met last evening and completed arrangements for the excursion to Indianapolis. The Marshal was authorized to appoint a color guard. An address was delivered by Colonel Blakely, at the close of which President Tyson announced that the Philadelphia Veteran Club, whose guests the Allegheny veterans will be, would arrive at the Union Depot at 7:25 A. M., and that this club would meet early enough to receive them.

The Mighty Waters.

Extraordinary Rain Fall.

Apprehensions of a Flood Here.

Damage to Property at Various Points.

Interruption of Railway Travel.

The Basement of the Expositon Building Flooded—Dwellings on South Avenue and Killbuck and Robinson Streets, Allegheny, Surrounded by Water—The Damage Elsewhere, etc

For nearly two consecutive days and nights rain has fallen steadily, and for the most part very heavily, over a large extent of territory. The storm, which began on Saturday evening, and continued without cessation until Monday afternoon, is that known as the equinoctial, although in this case a little ahead of the usual time. It is said to have started in the South, and swept northward to the lake region, and east to the Atlantic coast. There were heavy and incessant rains all over the Allegheny mountain regions, and the streams westward have become very much swollen, in many places causing serious damage to property. Many exaggerated reports—particularly in regard to loss of life—were flying about yesterday; but in the annexed account we give the facts, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

The rainfall has been remarkable—that which fell in the two days making up the average for a whole month. Signal Officer Mitchell, at this station, reports that one-tenth of an inch fell on Saturday; and on Sunday, and Monday up to half-past one o'clock, three and thirty-eight hundredth inches fell. The aggregate is nearly three and a half inches.

Much the heaviest rains were about the headwaters of the Monongahela, as appears from telegraphic dispatches. At Morgantown, at 3:21 P. M. yesterday, there were twelve feet reported, while at Greensboro, at the same hour, there were twenty-six feet three inches. At Brownsville, there were twenty-four and a-half feet. At Oil City, at two o'clock in the afternoon, there were only three and a half feet reported, while at Parker there were five feet four inches. By seven o'clock in the evening the depth at Brownsville was twenty-seven feet and rising at the rate of two inches per hour. At dusk last evening there were twenty-one feet in the Monongahela at this port, and rising.

PREDICTIONS OF A FLOOD.

There were many persons, versed in river matters, who, yesterday evening, predicted a flood here—by which is meant a rise reaching from twenty-five to thirty feet. Should the Allegheny keep down for a few hours longer, a disastrous flood may be averted. It is rarely the case that any considerable portion of the two cities becomes inundated, unless both rivers are high. The great flood of 1833, occurred in February, and the height of water was thirty-three feet. In the same month, in 1847, there were twenty-six feet. In April, 1852, there were thirty-one feet; and in the same month of 1860, twenty-nine and a half feet. In September, 1861, thirty-one and three-quarters feet; in March, 1865, twenty-nine and a half feet, and in December, 1873, twenty-six and a half feet. These are the principal floods since the first and greatest—that of 1832. As the rivers usually continue to rise for several hours after the rain ceases, it is not unlikely that we may have twenty-five feet or more. It will be observed that in September, 1861, we had nearly thirty-two feet—the highest since 1832, but both rivers were high at that time.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

A rumor was started last evening to the effect that the Exposition building was in great danger of being swept away, and that exhibitors were removing their goods. A reporter of this journal was detailed to ascertain the facts, and on proceeding to the scene he found that the rumor was not well founded. The water at nine o'clock last night was nearly eight feet below the floor of the main building, and as the river was at that hour rising only at the rate of three inches per hour, there was little danger that it would reach a stage sufficient to do any damage. The floor of Power Hall was covered with water to a depth of nearly two feet, and the indications were that it would reach the height of another foot, probably, certainly not more than two feet, which would not cause any serious damage.

CELLARS FLOODED.

Many of the dwellings located on South avenue and Killbuck and Robinson streets, Allegheny, between the Union and Suspension bridges, were surrounded by water, and nearly all the cellars in the district referred to were flooded. The people, however, had timely notice, and got their property into places of safety, so that, aside from the inconvenience of moving, but little trouble was caused and no damage whatever was sustained.

AT UNIONTOWN AND VICINITY.

At Uniontown, the terminus of the Fayette county branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of the Southwest Pennsylvania, the flood was simply frightful. Redstone creek, which flows along the eastern and northeastern boundaries of the borough, overflowed its banks yesterday morning, the rush of waters carrying away bridges, fences and everything that stood in its path. Dunbar creek, about seven miles below Uniontown, which is crossed at several points by both the lines of railroad mentioned, also rose to an unprecedented height, and all the railroad bridges were washed away, and several hundred feet of the railroad tracks are torn up. Travel by rail between Uniontown and Connellsville will not be re-established for several days.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.

The Youghiogheny Express, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Road, was detained two miles above Connellsville by the washing away of a bridge on Dunbar creek.

On the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh Division, the track is damaged at Glencoe, a short distance this side of Cumberland, by reason of the rise in Wells creek, and no trains had come through up to last evening.

The Youghiogheny overflowed its banks yesterday morning, and several miles of the railroad track along that stream was under water.

At half-past ten o'clock a special train came through from Connellsville in place of the Uniontown Express, which was abandoned. This train ran through the submerged part of the track at Jacob's creek. Passengers who came through stated the "Yough." was "booming," and rising rapidly. The through mail, on the Pittsburgh division, went out shortly after ten o'clock, but the excursion trains were delayed at the depot, at Grant and Water streets, Superintendent Hyndman preferring to have them delayed at this point rather than risk a delay on the line of the road east of here.

Passengers from Uniontown via the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad report that it commenced to rain there early on Sunday morning and rained hard and incessantly all day and all night, washing away township bridges and doing considerable damage to farms. They heard of no loss of life, however.

THE LATEST.

At two o'clock this morning the Monongahela had reached a height of twenty-three feet, and was rising at the rate of two inches an hour. The Allegheny, at Oil City, was five feet eight inches at three o'clock this morning, and rising slowly. The latest indications are that there will be no serious damage done here by the water, as the rise in the Allegheny at points above is not great enough to materially increase the volume of water here.

The damage on the South Side was confined to the flooding of a few cellars and the pits of the flywheels in a number of iron mills. The mills will remain idle for several days in consequence.

The water got into the supply pipe which furnishes gas to the Exposition, and the building was closed last evening. It will be open this morning.

THE CENTENNIAL EXCURSIONS.

Extraordinary Movement of Passengers—2,600 by the Pennsylvania and 1,600 by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Such a rush from this city to Philadelphia, or indeed to any other point, as that witnessed yesterday forenoon at the Union depot and at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio road, was never before experienced. The time fixed for the departure of Smythe's excursion over the Pennsylvania road was 9:30 A. M. An hour before that time the depot was filled with anxious ticket holders and others who had not yet purchased their pasteboard, and the scene was animated beyond description. When the gates were thrown open, a little after nine o'clock, there was a grand rush—men and women shoving, surging and struggling, until the spacious platform was reached. Two sections were then in waiting, and were filled up in a few seconds. One after another the trains backed down, received their complements, and took their departure in regular order, until eight had gone, carrying about sixteen hundred passengers. The last section did not get off until a quarter past ten o'clock. In addition to the above, there were two sections of the regular day express, which preceded the excursionists.

At several points east of this, special trains were run, so that not less than 2,500 persons left by this road for the Centennial. Last evening the officers of the road reported the trains all moving along regularly, none having met with any obstruction.

At the Grant street depot of the Baltimore and Ohio road, there was a great crowd, and similar scenes were witnessed. Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication had been interrupted by the floods on the Youghiogheny and its tributaries, no special trains were sent out until near eleven o'clock. The regular train, which was very heavy, left at the usual hour; and as soon as the telegraph announced the track all clear, the excursionists, under Cook, Son & Jenkins, were dispatched in three sections. There were large additions at points east, and the whole aggregated about 1,600. Inquiry at the office last night elicited the information that these trains were all moving regularly, and making the usual schedule time.

The tremendous rain of Saturday night and Sunday night, coupled with the reports of damage by floods, created no small degree of apprehension in the minds of many friends of the excursionists. So far as we we were able to learn, however, up to a late hour last night, no accident had happened to any of the trains.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Resolutions of Thanks to Manufacturers and Merchants.

A regular meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, present Messrs. Kirk, Swearengen, Dravo, Watson, Stockdale, Kelly and McCleary. Mr. John F. Dravo occupied the Chair.

Mr. Swearengen offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Chamber are hereby tendered to the following firms viz.: Messrs. A. G. Hussey & Co., Beymer, Bauman & Co., C. F. Wells & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., Chess, Smythe & Co., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., J. Painter & Son, Fleming Bros., A. Garrison & Co., Miller, Metcalf & Parkin, Thos. Wightman & Co., Logan, Gregg & Co., Jones & Laughlin, Dilworth, Porter & Co., Porter, Bell & Co., Moorhead & Co., Jos. S. Finch & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Hussey, Wells & Co., for four hundred and eighty copies of Thurston's "Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial Year," for distribution amongst the foreign commissioners and experts at the Centennial.

The resolution was adopted and there being no further business the Board adjourned.

THE County Commissioners offer a reward of $250 for the arrest of the murderer of Thomas Hughes, the man who was shot at Walker's Mills recently by Peter Breen.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in the Third Ward—Speeches by Colonel Bayne, Henry M. Long, Mr. Robb, Mr. Lambert and Mr. Elfinstone.

The first important meeting of the campaign in Allegheny was held at the corner of Madison avenue and Perry street last evening. Notwithstanding the exceedingly disagreeable weather the turnout was admirable, the people seeming to care but little for the humid atmosphere, the dripping clouds and the wet and muddy streets.

The meeting was called to order at about half-past eight o'clock by Mr. John McDonough, who read the following list of officers, who were elected:

President—Wm. Wettach.

Vice Presidents—N. H. Voegtly, George Fisher, G. Rudolph, Henry Matz, Fred. Altvator, Phillip Smith, Jacob Vetter, Peter Dott, John Myers, J. B. Beilstein, Henry Ley, Chas. Raeder, Henry Reitzel, Wm. Steiper, W. Dott, Fred. Hess, Wm. Rumel, Jacob Hill, Thomas Christy.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

The President then introduced Mr. Elfinstone, of Allegheny, who spoke for about three quarters of an hour, his remarks being characterized by good sense, earnestness and well chosen language.

Following Mr. Elfinstone was Mr. John Robb, who spoke for half an hour. The gentleman referred to the fact that the city is one having money and excellent schools, and numerous papers, both English and German, which day by day kept the people posted, therefore, he said, it would be presumption on his part to say that he came to instruct them. All that he proposed to do was to review some of the questions involved in the campaign. He then proceeded to contrast the records of Tilden and of Hayes and of the Republican and Democratic parties. The difference between the Government's ability to borrow money now and before the war was admirably stated, and the fact that before the war and without a debt the Government had to pay twelve or fifteen per cent. for loans, while now, with an immense debt, it can get any amount it wants for four and a half per cent., was forcibly stated. The "Peter Cooper side show," as he called the greenback party, he said was one which never expected to succeed, its object being to get as many Republicans as they can to vote with it, while mighty few Democrats will think of doing so.

John S. Lambie, Esq., was next introduced, and spoke humorously and forcibly for some time. He agreed with Democratic platform that reform is necessary. He believed that reform is necessary in the Democratic party; he believed reform was necessary in Tilden's private character; he believed it necessary in Hendricks' private character, and he believed reform was necessary in the members of Congress, including Alexander G. Cochran.

After each speaker numerous calls had been made for Colonel Bayne, and when Mr. Lambie concluded he came upon the platform and was introduced by the President.

The Colonel said that he was in very poor condition for speaking, and especially in the open air, and would therefore not detain the audience long.

He commenced by referring to the fact that the Democrats have been trying strenuously, by sophistries of various kinds, to induce the people to put them in power, and it was to show the real character of some of their representations that he would first devote his attention.

The difference between the condition of New York and Pennsylvania, financially, was shown by figures, "which will not lie," so clearly that the pretensions of the Democratic party being the champion and exemplar of reform were punctured and collapsed. The speaker asserted that there is not a State nor a city in the country that has come into the power of the Democratic party, but has been deeply involved in debt, while the rule with the Republicans has been exactly the reverse. They have almost invariably reduced debts which were legacies from the Democratic party. He asked how an employer does when he wishes to engage a man—if he does not inquire into his ability to fill the position, and ascertain his previous character. If it was found that the man had always been noted for getting his employer in debt, and wasting his substance, it was not likely that he would be engaged. It is with parties as with individuals—they are composed of individuals—and a party whose reputation is such as that of the Democratic should never again be given control of the country.

The speaker then referred to the tariff question. He said that all through the history of the country whenever the Whig or Republican party were in power, the country had a high tariff and corresponding prosperity. In 1873 the Democratic party abolished a protective tariff and established one so low that its effect produced even worse times than we are having now. The mills were all stopped, there was no money in circulation, and when a man did get a day's labor he had to take his pay in "orders." The speaker explained what a protective tariff means, and stated that when in Switzerland he visited the watch factories at Geneva and there found that the most skillful workmen only received fifty cents a day for twelve hours' work. In this country under a protective tariff such skilled labor received pay at the rate of from $3 to $5 per day. Every manufacturer, every carpenter, every puddler, every boiler, every artisan, is interested in having a protective tariff. Were it not there is a protection import duty on Swiss watches of thirty per cent. of their value, the wages of every man working at that trade would be reduced thirty per cent. So is it with other trades that are protected. If the tariff is lowered wages will not only be lowered in proportion, but many of the works will be stopped and many men thrown out of employment. Such a state of affairs the Republican party does not want, but the Democratic party does. In their St. Louis platform they say "we denounce the present oppressive tariff law, and call for its repeal." If Mr. Cochran, or any other Democratic candidate comes before you asking your suffrages, ask him: "Did the Democratic party ever increase the tariff?" He must answer you "No." Then ask him did the Democratic party ever lower the tariff?" and his answer will and must be "Yes." Whenever the Whigs were in power we had high tariff, whenever the Democrats were in power we had low tariff. In 1842 the Whigs repealed the tariff of 1837 and enacted a protective tariff. The country's prosperity returned until in 1846 the Democrats again obtained power and passed the low tariff law known as the tariff of '46. Again "hard times" came upon the country; there was not a mill nor a glass furnace going. The whole country knew misery, poverty and almost starvation.

And then, too, you remember the currency we had then. The country was full of notes of State banks, and when you got hold of one you didn't know whether or not it was good. You had to go and hunt up a bank note detecter to see if it was a genuine note, and then, if it was genuine, the bank might be broke and the note of no more account than if it had been counterfeit. But if it was found that the note was good, and the bank good, you still had to find out the rate of discount before you took it in, you might lose one-third of what was really due you. And you couldn't keep five dollars in your pocket for a few days without feeling uneasy, for fear the bank would break. This was the money of the Democracy. They claimed that the sovereign States alone had the power to regulate the currency and issue money. You remember when Andrew Jackson took the money out of the vaults of the old United States Banks and distributed it throughout the State banks, and broke up the banks because he claimed it was unconstitutional. Ruin and misery followed that act, and continued until in 1860 the Republican party came into power.

Then the country couldn't borrow money at eighteen per cent. Floyd had stolen all the cannon, all the small arms, all the munitions of war, everything that he could get his hands on and sent them South. And he was of that party that now talks of reform. The Republican party passed the protective tariff of 1861, and business revived and unprecedented prosperity continued until 1873. We did have hard times in 1873, and we have them now, but what caused them? The Democrats say the Republican party. But they would, and often do, blame the party for the potato bugs and the grasshoppers, and everything that goes wrong. But it is not true. It is the Republican party that keeps the mills running half-time now. It is the Republican party that prevents the times from being harder. England, Germany, Russia, and France are all in the same condition that the United States is, and for the same reason. Over-production all over the world has caused the stagnation that we now suffer from. Vote for the Democratic party and a low tariff and you will be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire; the grass will grow in the floors of our mills, and our furnaces will decay for want of use.

The speaker continued some little time longer, and then Henry M. Long, Esq., was introduced by the President. Mr. Long said he was glad to see so large a crowd present on such a disagreeable night, but what pleased him most was to see so many ladies out, for they were the ones who did the talking. If he could always be sure that the ladies were all right he never feared but that the men would vote right. He continued for several minutes in a pleasing strain, and after he had concluded the meeting dispersed.

The Third ward Hayes and Wheeler club was out, and the Germania brass band furnished the music.

LAWRENCEVILLE ABLAZE.

Grand Torchlight Procession and Illumination—Stirring Addresses by Hon. G. A Grow, Hon. Russell Errett, Major A. M. Brown and General A L Pearson.

Notwithstanding the rain, on Saturday evening last, the demonstration in the Seventeenth ward was a complete success. The streets were crowded with people, and many residences and places of business along Butler street were handsomely illuminated. The display of Chinese lanterns, flags, etc., at the office of Alderman Joseph Mitchell was especially fine. A large and commodious Wigwam has been erected on Forty-third street, for the accommodation of the club, and in addition this a speakers' stand has been placed on the same street, a short distance from the Wigwam. The following clubs participated in the parade: Sharpsburg Thirty-second ward, West End Battalion, Eleventh ward, Eleventh ward Juniors, Eleventh ward Colored, Eleventh ward Glee Club, Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. There were about two thousand men in line fully uniformed and equipped. As the column marched past Alderman Mitchell's office it presented a very fine appearance, and, notwithstanding the rain, the people remained on the streets until the whole procession had passed. This was the first turnout of the Fifteenth ward club and they were enthusiastically received. Before the arrival of the procession a meeting was organized in the wigwam with the officers as already reported.

ADDRESS OF HON. G. A. GROW.

The Chairman introduced Hon. G. A. Grow, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the early days of the war. Mr. Grow spoke at considerable length and was listen to with the closest attention.

He began by remarking that the principles of the party were not now controverted. That the ideas for which the party had always contended were now engrafted into the constitution, and that the Democratic party professed to adhere to the constitution and its amendments. A false cry of "Reform" has been started. Complaints are made about the administration of the Government. The speaker then went on to show the immense patronage now at the disposal of the President, the large amount of revenue and expenditures as compared with the administration prior to the war, and all the result of the war.

He then showed that the losses on each thousand of revenue and expenditure, from all causes, during Grant's Administration were less than for any corresponding length of time in the history of the country. The national debt and the present taxation were the legitimate results of the war. In that war not a single Republican lifted his hand against his country. The ordinary expenses of the Government were not greater now than before the war. We must consider the increase of the revenue service and the increase of public officers rendered necessary thereby.

Mr. Grow then proceeded to discuss the financial question. All he had to say about finances is that the nation must do as an individual—pay what you owe and do it as soon as you can. The Government's note is a promise to pay. It can only be legally issued by the nation in its hour of necessity. It has no intrinsic value—it depends for its value on the promise of the Government and its ability and willingness to fulfil that promise. A coin is intrinsically valuable, and does not depend for its value on any promise or any other matter or thing. It is absolute value. The savages of the South Sea understand this if the Democrats do not. The speaker then discussed the questions of national currency and taxation of Government bonds.

The panic and depression in business next claimed his attention. He showed that they were the legitimate fruits of the war and could not have been avoided. That they have followed in the train of all wars of great magnitude and would have taken place under a Democratic administration as well as under a Republican. He showed that the panic was world-wide to-day. The Democratic party has accomplished nothing within the past twenty-five years. Nothing proposed by them has met with the approval of the people. Nothing in its history entitles it to consideration; nothing it has done can be urged as a reason for restoring it to power. By indorsing the constitutional amendments it indorses the Republican party and condemns its own record in which it stands as opposing the amendments. Why, then, should it be restored to power?

At the conclusion of Mr. Grow's remarks the meeting had become so large that it was found necessary to adjourn to the stand outside. The meeting now numbered upward of two thousand persons.

A. M. Brown Esq., and Major Russell Errett then followed in the usual earnest, able and forcible manner which characterize their speeches. Although it was raining quite freely the ardor and enthusiasm of the people present was by no means dampened. General A. L. Pearson followed Major Errett with one of his witty speeches which kept the crowd in a constant roar of laughter. About eleven o'clock the meeting broke up with cheers for the candidates and the entire ticket.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Clara Belden's Debut.

The resolve to make a first appearance in so trying a character as *Juliet* argues no small amount of courage, successes have been so much more easily won in lighter parts, where the intellectual faculties of the actress were scarcely called into use at all. Indeed, the assurance of popularity among actresses has run for the past ten or fifteen years so much to the gracefully sketchy or the merely emotional as to almost rule out that order of genius which, first creating the idea of an entire character, then seeks conscientiously how to perfectly interpret it.

Juliet is one of the characters in the repertory Shakespeare has furnished to the stage which demands in its exponent the highest order of emotional power, and, at the same time, the attributes of youth and personal comeliness, which are rarely united with the experience required to measure and fill the histrionic demands of the part. Adelaide Neilson, richly endowed by native gifts, was thought to have reached the two-fold requisites of art and nature. In this Clara Belden she meets with a formidable rival. Miss Belden, in point of personal attractions, picturesque feeling and indescribable power of physical magnetism, more than equals Neilson. On this splendid natural foundation she has built up a superstructure of conscientious study and professional hard work.

The result is a charming, almost perfect, *Juliet*. No one, in the experience of an old play-goer's lifetime, has so completely filled the ideal of the character. All the young, impulsive freshness that our imaginations have associated with the thought of Shakspeare's youthful heroine, she presents in actual personation. In the earlier love scenes her gushing girlishness is absolutely true to nature. In the last act, grown suddenly to womanly maturity of feeling, she equally well supports the tragic requirements of the scene. Take it altogether, the performance is a great one, requiring far more concentration of feeling and power than the sketchy sensational parts that Robertson and the French school have for the past three lustres filled the theater with.

The support accorded Miss Belden by Mr. Gotthold and the members of the stock company was powerful and full of the true enthusiasm of art. Mr. Gotthold was a *Romeo* with whom even so exceptional a *Juliet* might well be well content. It was, of course, the great part in the male share of the cast. He fairly divided the honors with the debutante. The *Mercutio* of Mr. Bock and Mr. Harris' effort were both very good; while Mr. Stockwell's *Peter* and Mrs. Holmes' *Nurse* made up a general distribution that could scarcely be excelled. Mention must also be made of Mr. Willard, who is a conscientious and painstaking actor. Mr. Webster Street, the Pittsburgh candidate for favor, made his first appearance and an agreeable impression.

Some special mention ought to be given to the costumes worn by Miss Belden. In their dazzling splendor they were only equalled by their exquisite taste. Though but a subordinate part of the general dramatic spectacle, they deserve special recognition for the perfectly picturesque effect they threw upon an otherwise entirely acceptable performance.

Miss Belden was called before the curtain at the end of the second, third, fourth and fifth acts. Her presence before it showed to even greater advantage than the classic loveliness of Mr. Arthur Palmer's beautiful act drop of the "Reunion of Aspasia."

"Clouds" at Library Hall.

The actual clouds in the atmosphere last evening proved in some respects a little too powerful for the ideal ones at Library Hall. In other words, the inclement appearance of the night prevented the assemblage at the opening of that attractive place of amusement from being as large and brilliant as the occasion deserved. Still the audience was not bad, considering the circumstances, and made up in intelligence and appreciativeness, what it lacked in numbers. The play was a new candidate for public favor [illegible] being presented by actors whose popularity and [illegible] are almost enough to win it a favorable verdict independent of its own merits. "Clouds" is a play of many good points and some weak ones. It has a good plot, in which the usual injured wife, her unscrupulous and designing rival, the stern father, and the contemptible villain, are all brought in in a rather new and interesting manner. Some of the situations are very impressive; some of the dialogue is spicy and even brilliant; while other portions partake largely of that crude sensation which may catch groundlings, but can hardly satisfy the critical or please the fastidious.

The treatment which the play received at the hands of the company was such as to place it in the most favorable light. Its strong points could not have been more thoroughly presented, or its weak ones more skillfully got over. The presentation of the heroine's character by Miss Effie Ellsler was of the high order which that young lady always gives to her acting. The somewhat sombre lights, which in the progress of the play are thrown around the character of *Stella Gordon*, do not, perhaps, afford the best opportunity for Miss Ellsler's most attractive style; but her impersonation gave the part much force, and in some passages achieved a degree of pathos and sweetness that deserved great credit. Anything that Miss Ellsler undertakes is sure to be well done, of which her acting in this play is a shining example. She was very warmly applauded by the audience, being called three times before the curtain during the progress of the play.

One very noticeable feature of the performance was the remarkable excellence of the stock company, which proved itself last evening to be one of the best that has ever played in Pittsburgh. Mr. Mark J. Pendleton is not altogether unknown to our theater goers, having played *Orlando* to Miss Ellsler's *Rosalind* here last season. The character of *Ralph Randall* afforded him no such opportunity for the exercise of his best talents, as he showed in the other part, but he did the best with it that was possible, and made a very favorable impression. Miss Vaders, as *Cora Adair*, had also rather unfavorable material to deal with, but she showed undoubted powers in its treatment. Her acting evinces complete training and no slight natural ability. The best of the evening's performance was, in our opinion, the sprightly and at times brilliant acting of Miss Rosalie Jack and Mr. J. E. Whiting. Their characters are so associated by the play that their acting can hardly be separated, and must be applauded as a united piece of very attractive and talented impersonation. Their dialogue in the fourth act, where their lovers' quarrel is made up, is a gem in the way of delicate comedy, with a thread of true sentiment running through it, such as is not often surpassed in modern drama. Mr. Owens' part of *Billy Buddles* was not a pleasant one, but that gentleman's reputation is so thoroughly established in this city that a single unfavorable impression will not count much against him. Mr. Waverly was better than usual as the stern father, while Miss Nellie Whiting, Miss Estelle Potter, Mr. Curran, Mr. Fischer and Mr. Kennedy were very good in their respetive parts. But one unfavorable appearance was made, the lady who filled the rather unimportant part of *Mrs. Malvernon* neither having learned her lines, nor possessing voice enough to make herself heard in the body of the house. On the whole, the performance established the fact that, at Library Hall, Pittsburgh has a theatrical organization of the highest and most attractive character.

The evening's entertainment was opened with a couple of choice selections volunteered by the Eighteenth Regiment Band, which were very warmly applauded by the audience.

This evening "Clouds" will be repeated, and we warmly recommend our readers to take the opportunity to enjoy this pleasant theater and the high class of acting which is presented there by Miss Ellsler and her talented supporters.

Fifth Avenue Novelty Theater.

H. W. Williams opened this establishment to the public last evening, and was complimented by a house of fair numbers and almost unlimited enthusiasm. His company is a fine one, embracing the Arnold Brothers, Miss Annie Hall, the Cawthornes, Louisa Stetson and Ida Siddons, Joe Lang, G. W. Pike, Lucy Clifton, Zitella, John Cottrell, and others. The features of the performance are all of great interest, and won the good will of the audience at once.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The performances at this popular variety house are so interesting that the large audiences nightly in attendance applaud almost continuously. The company is a model one, and the prices are so moderate that any one can afford to go.

An Honorable Settlement.

We have seen the original of a letter written by Wm. B. Neal, for Thomas A. Neal & Son, and addressed to Mr. Charles A. Hardy, under date of the 16th instant, relative to the suit mentioned in our paper on Friday last. The letter is as follows:

"We regret the appearance of the statement in the newspaper that we had commenced a suit against you for Trover and Conversion. We hereby acknowledge the full settlement of our claim, and that we were under a misapprehension as to the business in England, and your intentions in this country."

Election of Delegates.

The following delegates were elected on Saturday night by the Local Preacher's Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, to the National Local Preachers Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Philadelphia, commencing September 30th, and closing Tuesday night, October 3: W. H. Kincaid, J. F. Dravo, J. W. F. White, W. H. Evans, J. Vannote, T. Bateman, J. Martin, W. W. Walker, J. Wilkinson, W. Stewart, D. Keith, J. Gatchell, J. Dermott, A. Vogel.

Boys in Blue.

The attention of veteran soldiers is directed to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, in reference to excursion tickets to Indianapolis. Tickets will be placed on sale to-day, at the Union Depot, for the round trip, good till September 23, at $7 50, provided one hundred be taken.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Chester, at New York; National line steamer Greece, at New York; National line steamer Spain, at New York; White Star line steamer Celtic, at New York.

Atlantic and Pacific Again Lead in a Reduction of Telegraph Rates.

On and after Monday, September 18th, tariff to all points in New England, New York State and New Jersey, will be fifty cents, but no rate that is lower than this to be increased.

D. H. BATES,
General Superintendent.
THOS. T. ECKERT, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, September 16, 1876.

The prospects for producers are highly encouraging and indications point to a further advance in prices. It is well known to some, at least in the trade, that, within the last ten days, large quantitiss of oil have been quietly absorbed while powerful efforts have been made to depress prices. That these earnest endeavors to break the market have not been more successful demonstrates its healthy tone, and gives greater assurance of an advance in the near future.

Less than sixty days remain to supply the demand for shipment and exporters must have the oil, for which holders at the seaboard are prepared to place the figures at prices commensurate with the laws of supply and demand. The market here will not, of course, respond fully in proportion to the advance at the East as, unfortunately for the producing interest, there is for all practical purposes but one bidder for their staple—the refiners' combination, which has the brains, energy, capital and sufficient unscrupulousness to attain the successful accomplishment of its ends at all hazards. If the laws of trade were operating without the trammels thrown around them by the combination, prices would rule here to-day nearer five dollars than four.

What the bear faction have been endeavoring to do quietly, for several days, they undertook more openly yesterday by throwing large lots of oil on the market under the influence of which they caused a temporary recession of prices about ten cents, from which, however, it recovered, closing with a firmer feeling at about $3 85, as against $1 40 this time last year.

In consideration of the fact that the markets at the seaboard and in Europe are constantly improving, it is not at all difficult to comprehend the confidence felt by producers that prices must shortly improve here, when the fact is generally accepted that the stocks in the oil regions have been drained, during the past month, between ten and eleven thousand barrels a day, in order to supply the demand for shipment.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of the trade in the producing sections to cause any apprehension as to a large addition to stocks. The average production of the new wells, which were completed last month, was only a little over half the average yield of the new wells finished a year ago. No new producing territory of any account has been opened up. The Philips' Brothers flowing well on Bullion run, as stated in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL of the 14th inst., is evidently on a divergence of the Scrubgrass belt, which territory has been operated for years, and, although prolific in spots, is controlled for miles by producers, whose intention is to develope it on conservative principles.

While twenty-seven new wells have been completed in the Clarion district already this month, the yield of several of which has been quite liberal, there has been a decided falling off in the daily average production of the district.

In the Butler region since the first of the month thirty-seven new wells have come in, the production of which has been very moderate while some of them have been quite small. One strike forms an exception, Christie & Co.'s new well, on the S. Rider farm, near Buena Vista, which was tubed yesterday and gives indications of being good for fifty or sixty barrels a day. It is located in the vicinity of the Bird well which caused so much excitement a few months ago coming in with a production of about a hundred barrels.

On the Ellenberger farm, Botts & Co.'s new well is producing in the neighborhood of ten barrels a day.

Fetzger & Myers' new well on the Fetzger property is pumping about five barrels daily.

On the John Riddle farm, H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well is producing daily in the neighborhood of twenty barrels.

Hunter & Cummings' new well on the Samuel Crawford farm is doing about ten barrels a day.

On the Walker farm the new Graham well is yielding daily from eight to ten barrels.

The Totten well on the Martin farm has a production of about five barrels a day.

On the Irwin farm, Adams & Co.'s recent strike is doing in the neighborhood of ten barrels daily.

The new Avery well on the Gould farm is yielding daily about ten barrels.

On the Andre farm, the Thompson well is pumping about five barrels a day.

Henry & Co.'s recent strike on the Hays farm is doing about ten barrels daily.

On the H. Shakely farm the new Dempsey well is producing daily about fifteen barrels.

The extension of the narrow gauge road from Millerstown to Butler is being rapidly pushed [illegible] to completion, and there are only between one [illegible] or two miles of grading to be done. The business [illegible] that, although increased to such an extent largely to their the company have added [illegible] to the utmost rolling stock, they are taxed [illegible] moving to keep up with the demand for [illegible] freights over the road. The Parker [illegible] Karns City Railroad is one of the few roads that has ever paid any dividend to the original stockholders, and its history demonstrates what efficient and honest management can do with a narrow-gauge line even under circumstances of the darkest commercial depression.

The projected Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, with such live men as the stockholders of the narrow guage line here—five of whom furnished five-sixths of the money that built it—as its managers, would be put through successfully in a few months at furthest, tapping some of the richest iron and coal lands in Western Pennsylvania, and would be of enormous benefit to the iron manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, not to mention other branches of trade, in addition to dealing freight discriminations a very effective blow.

DOT.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

The American Consul General's Report of His Investigations—A Catalogue of Horrors—Thousands of Persons Butchered.

[From the London Daily News.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 22.—The following is the report of Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul General, to Horace Maynard, the American Minister to Constantinople:

SIR: During the last winter and spring agents of the Bulgarian Committee at Bucharest made an agitation in Bulgaria for an insurrection against the Turkish Government, and met with considerable encouragement among the younger part of the population. Owing to the betrayal of the plot, the insurrection broke out prematurely on the 1st and 2d of May.

The boys of Philippopolis and Adrianople practically seized on the Government, and armed the Mussulman inhabitants of the towns and of the country, arms being sent for that purpose from Adrianople and Constantinople. These armed Mussulmans, called irregular troops or Bashi-Bazouks, were then, together with the few regular troops at hand, sent into a campaign against the Bulgarian villages, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, and of disarming the Christian population.

The insurgent villages made little or no resistance. In many instances they surrendered their arms upon the first demand. Nearly all the villages which were attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks were burned and pillaged, as were also all those which had been abandoned by the terrified inhabitants. The inhabitants of some villages were massacred after the exhibitions of the most ferocious cruelty. These crimes were committed by the regular troops, as well as by the Bashi-Bazouks.

The number of villages which were burned in whole or in part in the districts of Philippopolis, Roptchus and Tartar-Bazardjik is at least sixty-five, of which the names are as follows:

Villages.	Houses.	Villages.	Houses.
Sindjerli	200	Boikovo	60
Stara Novo-Selo	300	Dudovo	20
Yuleshin[illegible]a	93	Klissura	700
Krastovo	100	Batak	900
Uzun-geren	70	Vietrona	600
Ereli	200	Streltcha	440
Sary-Gui	45	Radulovo	100
Advadjik	50	Kalagiara	160
Pashtusha	22	Bega	60
Zdrebtchka	20	Eshi-Kashi	80
Yasy-Ko[illegible]a	140	Tserovo	150
Kozarsko	110	Panagurishta	3,000
Perustitsa	400		

It is very difficult to estimate the number of Bulgarians who were killed during the few days that the disturbances lasted, but I am inclined to put 15,000 as the lowest for the districts I have named.

Perustitsa, a town of 400 houses, and between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, took no active part in the insurrection. When the Bashi-Bazouks appeared before the town they therefore refused to surrender, entrenched themselves in a church, retreating finally to another, and held out for five days, until they saw the regular troops, when the remainder gave themselves up. The church was bombarded, and about 1,000 in all were killed, many of them women and children.

Klissura was nearly twice the size of Perustitsa and proportionately richer, as many of the inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture of attar of roses, and many were merchants traveling through the country. The insurrectionary movement began here on the 2d of May, but it was not until the 12th that the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Tussum Bey, of Karlovo, attacked the place. More than 250 Bulgarians were killed, chiefly women and children. The Turks claim that fourteen Mussulmans (in part gypsies) were killed before and during the fight. As soon as the Bashi Bazouks entered the town they pillaged it and burned it. Subsequent parties carried off all that was left, even to the nails from the doors and the tiles from the roofs. Tussum Bey for this exploit was decorated with the Mejidie.

Panagurishta (Otiuk-kui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouks, on the 11th of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Both churches were completely destroyed and almost leveled to the ground. In one an old man was burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped brutal treatment. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then left to die, unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabers, while little children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. This scene was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead.

While pillage reigned supreme at Koprishtitsa and lust at Panagurishtha, at Betak the Turks seemed to have no stronger passion than the thirst for blood. This village surrendered without firing a shot after a promise of safety to the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Ahmed Aga of Burutina, a chief of the rural police. Despite his promise, the few arms once surrendered, Ahmed Aga ordered the destruction of the village and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, about a hundred young girls being reserved to the conquerer before they too should be killed. I saw their bones in the hollow on the hillside, where the dogs were gnawing them. Not a house is now standing in the midst of this lovely valley. Of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive. Fully 5,000 persons, a very large proportion of them women and children, perished here, and their bones whiten the ruins. The sight of Batak is enough to verify all that has been said about the acts of the Turks in repressing the Bulgarian insurrection. And yet I saw it in three months after the massacre. On every side were human bones, skulls, ribs, and even complete skeletons, heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, skeletons still encased in clothing. Here was a house the floor of which was white with the ashes and charred bones of thirty persons burned alive there. Here was the spot where the village notable Trandafil was spitted on a pike and then roasted, and where he is now buried; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies, here a mill-dam filled with swollen corpses; here the school house, where two hundred women and children who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the church and churchyard, where fully a thousand half-decayed forms were still to be seen, filling the inclosure in a heap several feet high, arms, feet and heads protruding from the stones which had vainly been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the air.

Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuzbashi.

These atrocities were entirely unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificent rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons.

The Chicago *Times* (Dem.) is not pleased with Mr. Hendricks' recent speech. It says: "How does Mr. Hendricks think the proposed reform can be obtained? Ah, change the officeholders, according to the doctrine of 'rotation in office.' Put out all the officeholders called Republicans; fill their places with men called Democrats; apply the highwayman's maxim, carry out the pirate's doctrine, that the spoils belong to the victors. 'This reform requires that thousands of places of profit be made vacant that are now filled with the supporters of Governor Hayes,' and of course that these thousands of places of 'profit' shall be given as rewards for partisan services, to the blowers and strikers for Congressmen that call themselves Democrats. This comprehends Mr. Hendricks' idea of reform. At all events, in his Shelbyville speech he gave no expression, no hint of any other 'measure of reform.' However the case may be in Indiana, such a speech by the St. Louis candidate for heir-apparent is not likely to do Mr. Tilden any good in other Commonwealths of the North."

The Turkish Bath

Anna Dickinson says: "The Turkish bath is a taste of paradise." If any doubt the truth of her saying they should try a bath at 80 Diamond street, and be convinced that what Miss Anna sasy is true.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Exclusive connection with the Dominion Company of Canada and the Direct Cable. The Automatic system, by which 1,000 words per minute, may be sent over a single wire, and the Duplex, which doubles the capacity of every wire, giving the new company facilities equal with the Oldest. Twenty words at Night for half the price of a ten word day message. Principal office 118 Wood street, first door from Fifth avenue. The only company having offices on the Centennial grounds.

Turkish Bath.

The Turkish and Roman Bath Company, No. 80 Diamond street, being now under the control of a new and efficient management, beg to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh that every facility for the successful conduct of the enterprise has been incorporated into this institution, and trust that an appreciative public will sustain their efforts by bestowing upon it a liberal patronage.

Those who have never enjoyed the luxury of a Turkish or Roman bath should, by all means, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company

announces, in addition to the reductions already ordered, to take effect on Monday, the 18th, the adoption of a uniform rate of twenty-five cents between all offices in the oil regions, including Pittsburgh. [illegible]

[Signed] THOS. T. ECKERT,
President.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 18.—*Latest*—Wheat firmer; $1 03½ October; $1 04½ November. Corn firmer; 46c September; 41¾ October. Oats quiet; 33½c September; 33½c October. Pork and lard firmer and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—Flour steady and firm; Western superfine $2 50@3 75; extra $4 00@5 25; family $5 30@6 75. Wheat active and strong; No. 2 Western red $1 23@1 33; do $1 18. Corn—Western easier; mixed 56½c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white 35@38c; Western mixed 32@34c. Rye firmer at 60@63c. Provisions quiet. Pork $18 25@18 50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 7¼@7¾c; clear 9¼c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 10¼c. Hams 15c. Lard—Refined 12c. Butter steady; Western 20@26c. Coffee strong and quiet; Rio cargoes 15¼@18¾c; jobbing 16@19¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 11. Receipts—Wheat 21,000 bushels; corn 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 19,000 bushels.

Petroleum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERS, September 18, 1876—10:40 P. M.

The oil market closed firm at $3 85 bid for United certificates, and $3 92½ offered for shipment.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Petroleum firm; crude 12½@13c; refined 20@20¼c.

CLEVELAND, September 18.—Market firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 4,300 head. Market dull; good to extra shipping $4 55@5 40; sales common native and Texans at $2 50@3 10. Hogs—Receipts 1,300 head. Shipments 2,600 head. Market opened dull and declined 10c and closed fairly active and rather firmer; culls sold at $5 40@5 50; common $5 75@5 85; heavy shipping $6 00@6 10; light packing $6 15@6 20; extra heavy $6 40. Sheep—Receipts 4,400 head. Market dull; sales at $2 25@3 37½.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERS, PA., September 18, 1876.

There is still a drizzling rain. River about 6 feet 5 inches and rising.

OIL CITY, PA., September 18, 1876.

River 4 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather cool and steady rains.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—River 16 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Frank Willard, Pittsburgh; Exchange, Wheeling. Departed—Willard, Ironton.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—Arrived—Capitol City, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, Keokuk. Departed—Golden Eagle, Rob Roy and Colossal, Keokuk. River stationary. Weather clear and warmer.

VICKSBURG, September 18.—Weather warm and fair. River rose 8 inches. No boats up or down to-day.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—River falling; 22 inches on shoals.

LITTLE ROCK, September 18.—River falling with 2 feet in the channel. Weather very warm.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—Weather warm and clear. Up—Glasgow, Cincinnati. Down—Golden Rule, New Orleans. River falling; 8 feet 5 inches in canal.

CAIRO, September 18.—No arrivals or departures. River 21 feet 5 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—River rose 3 inches. Maximum thermometer 78. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—E. O. Stanard, St. Louis; Bee and barges, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. No departures. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, September 18.—Weather clear; mercury 58 to 78. River 14 6-10 feet and stationary. Port list—Up—Thos. Sherlock, Arkansas Belle, Maggie Smith, Gray Eagle and Evansville. Down—Raven and barges and Jos. W. Gaff. Business moderate.

DIED:

COURSIN—On Sunday morning, September 17, 1876, ISAAC COURSIN, in the twenty-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, McKeesport, Pa., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

DIVORCES legally obtained for citizens of any State, without publicity or change of residence, on affidavit testimony, for Incompatibility, Separation, etc. Advice free. REED & CO., American Law Agency, Pike's Opera House, Cin., O.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE,
(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH

Fish in Salt, warranted full weight.

MACKEREL IN KITS.
Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2, medium; Extra No. 3, large.

MACKEREL IN ¼ BBLS.
Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2; Extra No. 3, large.

MACKEREL IN ½ BBLS.
Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2, medium; Extra No. 3, large; Extra No. 3, medium.

MACKEREL IN BBLS.
Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 3, large.

HERRING.
Labrador Herring, in bbls. and by the doz.
No. 1 Lake Herring, in kits, ¼ bbls. and ½ bbls.
Holland Herring, Crown Brand, in kegs.
White Fish, in kits, ¼ bbls and ½ bbls.
Salmon, California, by the lb.
Russian Sardines, ¼ kegs and ½ kegs.
Russian Sardines, spiced, in ¼ kegs and ½ kegs.

FISH, SMOKED.
No. 1 Scotch Herring (new), in boxes.
No. 1 Scaled Herring (new), in boxes.

FISH IN CANS AND BOTTLES.
French Sardines, in ¼ cans, ½ cans and whole cans.
Boneless Sardines, in ¼ cans, ½ cans and whole cans.
Oysters, spiced, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.
Oysters, fresh, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.
Oysters, spiced, in qt. bottles.
Salmon, spiced, in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. cans.
Salmon, fresh, in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. cans.
Clams, fresh, in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters, fresh, in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
All the above goods sold at prices never before known in Pittsburgh; all warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEAS.

Large lot of Old Country Teas just to hand. English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh families will tell you they are the same as supplied in the Old Country. Give them a trial.

Assam Souchong, Assam Congou.
Moning Congou, Kaisow Congou.
Assam Pekoe, Orange Pekoe.
Canton Pekoe, Flowery Pekoe.
Scented Caper, Rose Flavored.
Twanky, Fongtai.
Souchong, Congou.

Good Japan Tea	40c per lb
Good English Breakfast	40c per lb
Good Japan	40c per lb
Good Hyson	40c per lb
Good Imperial	40c per lb

Glassware and Queensware Given to Tea Customers.

All grades Sugars at wholesale prices.
Coffees roasted and ground on the premises daily.

CARPET CHAIN.
Penn and Eagle Mills at factory prices—colors, white, red, brown, black, purple, orange, drab, tan, blue, yellow, green, scarlet, slate.

SYRUP & MOLASSES.
Rock Candy Drips.
Extra Silver Drips.
Silver Drips.
Golden Syrup.
Sugar House Molasses.
Black Strap Molasses.
New Orleans Molasses.

BRUSHES.
A large stock of Scrubbing Brushes, all kinds; Whitewash Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Dusting Brushes and Window Brushes.

BASKETS.
Potato Baskets, 1 bush., 2 bush. and 3 bush.
Hand Baskets, small, medium and large.
Clothes Baskets, small, medium and large.
Some of these goods at greatly reduced rates.

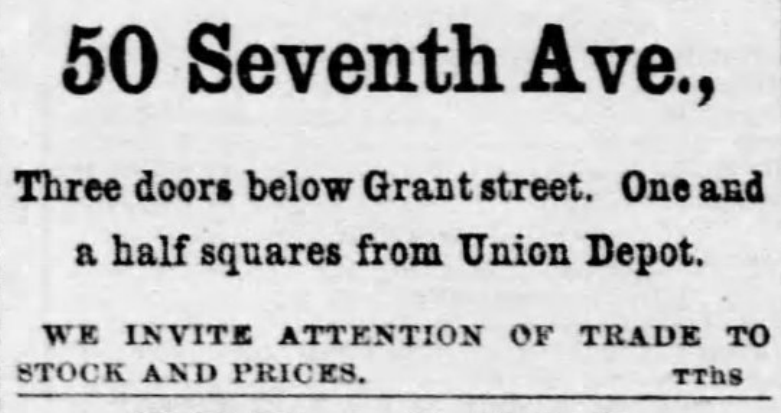
Old Country Tea House.
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

EXCURSIONS.
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
Indianapolis,
OF THE
National Defenders,
Will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, at 6 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to be present at the NATIONAL REUNION of
Soldiers and Sailors
of the late War for the Preservation of the Union.
Tickets on sale for the round trip, good to return on any regular train up to and including September 23, 1876, at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
No Soldier or Sailor of the late War should fail to be present at this Grand Demonstration of the Boys in Blue, to enjoy once more the cordial greeting always enjoyed where comrades of so many hard fought battles meet.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. TThs

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.



COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.
Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or padding unpleasantness,—used in bathing. Always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "I. B. Seeley." Estab'ts, 1347 Chest. St., Phila., and 682 Br'dy, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CHRISTOPHER ZUG and CHARLES H. ZUG, late copartners as ZUG AND COMPANY, Bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.
Tu S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint. 84 DIAMOND STREET. 4D

Mills & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 Liberty Street.

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

NEW DRY GOODS. NEW DRY GOODS.
FALL TRADE.
G. Schleiter, 89 Market St.
Notwithstanding the great advance in the price of Silks, we shall continue to sell our entire stock at the old prices, before the advance took place.

BLACK LYONS SILKS.
Heavy Gros Grain at $1 00 and $1 12½, very cheap. Cashmere Finish, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, best value ever offered.
Extra Quality, $1 65, $1 75, $2 00, splendid goods.

SILK WARPED CASHMERES,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, very cheap.

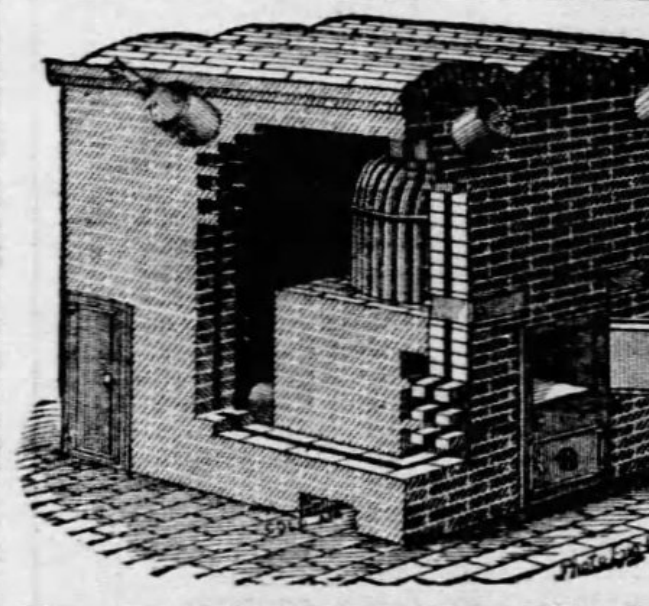
BLACK CASHMERES.
50c, 65c, 75c, 87½c, beautiful goods, 36 to 40 inches wide.
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, finest and heaviest grades, 46 inches.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Most desirable and newest styles, at all prices.

We have opened a very large stock of Flannels and Blankets, to the prices of which we invite the special attention of our customers.
G. SCHLEITER 89 MARKET STREET.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.



FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

PRICES REDUCED.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
One of the SAFEST and most pleasant Hotels in America,
Having ALL the different SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE, makes it PRACTICALLY Fire-proof. Has recently undergone extensive improvements—a large amount of new furniture added, making it one of the most elegantly furnished Hotels in the country—and the entire building redecorated in a style that, for beauty of design, surpasses anything of the kind in the world.
The ventilation of the Hotel is perfect, having every modern improvement.
COST OF HOTEL, $1,500,000. COST OF FURNITURE, $400,000.
Occupies an entire Square, having a Frontage of 1,050 feet.
Number of rooms, 660; suites of rooms, with baths connecting, 280; size of parlors, 100x30 feet; size of grand dining room, 130x68; size of ladies' promenade, 130x30; size of office, 175x70.
Prices of Rooms, with Board, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5 00 per Day, according to location.
The Table and Service Unsurpassed, BEING THE SAME TO ALL.
A REDUCTION will be made from the above prices to parties remaining a WEEK or more.
Rooms can be secured, stating price of same, by Telegraph, at our expense.
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT
GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOF SHEATHING
GRAY'S ELASTIC CEMENT

TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings,
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the BEST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leaks in old Shingles, Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs.
For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It will cover more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in the market. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY, 84 Diamond Street.

Amusement Advertising Rates
Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 30
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 20
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 80
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........Manager.
Engagement of the Beautiful and Accomplished Shakesperian Actress,
CLARA BELDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876,
Romeo and Juliet.
Juliet..........CLARA BELDEN.
Romeo..........MR. J. N. GOTTHOLD.
BELDEN MATINEE SATURDAY.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING.....Lessees and Managers.
Monday Evening, September 18, 1876,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MISS EFFIE E. ELLSLER,
Supported by the full Stock Company, will appear in Fred. Marsden's Beautiful Society Play, entitled
"CLOUDS!"
Stella Gordon..........MISS EFFIE E. ELLSLER.
Fred Tonn..........MR. JOS. E. WHITING.
Reserved Seats for sale at Hale's Music Store, Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue; also, at the Hall and the principal hotels.

Fifth Avenue Novelty Theater,
(Late Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.)
H. W. WILLIAMS..........Manager.
GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT, with a FIRST-CLASS VARIETY COMPANY, at POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION, 25, 25 and 50 cents.
For particulars see bills of the day.
Ladies' Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
JOHN TRIMBLE..........Manager.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.
REDUCTION IN ADMISSION.
15, 35 AND 50 CENTS.
An Entire New Company of Star Artists. A Monster Entertainment.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Tivoli Garden!
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXPOSITION.
EXPOSITION!
Schedule of Specialties for Week Beginning September 18.
POULTRY & DOG SHOW During Week.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 19 and 21,
Grand Piano Concerts by S. B. Mills,
The Gottschalk of America.
Wednesday---GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT,
By the Allegheny City Gymnastic Club. This will be a fine entertainment.
Friday--WELSH WEDDING,
In full accord with Welsh National Customs. Picked Singers, from Welsh Choral Societies, will furnish Vocal Music for the occasion. This will be National, in Dress, Manners and Customs.
Saturday----Pittsburgh Schools---Children's Day, 10 cts. Admission.
EVENING—Reception of Welsh Bride and Groom by Welsh Choral Societies.
MUSIC BY GREAT WESTERN BAND.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS—TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 25 Cents.

R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.83.
RATIO EXPENSES TO INCOME [illegible] PER CENT
E. S. CARRIER Gen'l Agent

AUCTION SALES.
BY THOMAS F. STEWART.
ESCANABA FURNACE.
Trustee's Sale of very Valuable Charcoal Furnace, situate at Escanaba, Michigan, at Aution.
The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Chamber of Commerce, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1876, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the very desirable property known as the ESCANABA FURNACE, with all its appurtenances, together with about THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES OF WOODLANDS, very carefully selected by experts, on which have been erected 49 Charcoal Kilns. The Furnace is 12 feet Bosh, 51 feet Stack, Iron Truss Roof, thoroughly fire proof, with Buildings, Foundations and Hoisting Machinery for a second stack, all constructed in the best manner. There are numerous Tenement Houses, Store House and other buildings, and a large dock on the bay, adjoinining the Furnace, with very superior facilities for obtaining limestone.
In addition to the realty, is a large amount of personal property, comprising about 15,000 cords Wood, a large quantity of Limestone, Iron Ore, Charcoal, Goods in Store, Wagons, &c., &c., which will be sold in conjunction with the realty.
This property MUST BE SOLD for account of creditors. It is probably one of the best Charcoal Furnace Properties in the country, the woodlands affording an almost unlimited supply of hard wood, and must, in the near future, become very valuable. It presents rare attractions for capitalists. For particulars apply to Trustee, at Pittsburgh, who will furnish schedule of personal property.
J. R. McCUNE, Trustee.
THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

C. ZUG'S HOMESTEAD
At Auction.
At my regular Friday Evening Stock Sales Rooms, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE and WOOD STREET, on
FRIDAY EVENING, September 22,
at 7:30 o'clock, John S. Slagle and Reuben Miller, Trustees of Christopher Zug, will offer for sale the above mentioned valuable property.
For full particulars and terms apply to the Trustees, as above, or to
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer,
TThs CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD.

BY WM. FRANK & SONS.
AUCTION!
BY WM. FRANK & SONS,
59 Market St.,
WHOLESALE AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(To the Trade Only.)
Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Clothing and Hats, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Terms, 60 day.
Merchants will consult their own interests by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended
USE SAWYER'S BARBER SOAP.